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[Coverage of the first day of the 26th CPSU Congress, including the report of General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, will be published today under separate cover as the first in a series of supplements to the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," Vol 036, No 001]

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BONN HELD 'HOSTAGE' BY U.S. EUROMISSILE PLANS

LD231651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "A Dilemma for Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, February--"Where is Washington going? Is Europe going with it?"--such questions are now at the center of foreign policy debates in the West German capital. The press reports that at a Cabinet session Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt "called on his colleagues to make full use of their ties with Washington" in order to ensure that the new American administration, in forming its foreign policy course, takes the fullest possible account of "Bonn's significant interests."

At a session of the parliamentary faction, the newspapers write, the Federal chancellor assured his party's deputies that the air of his forthcoming talks with Reagan will be to explain Bonn's positions on the "urgent need for diplomatic cooperatiion with the USSR." At the same time H. Schmidt tried to make out, at his faction's session, that the new administration is demonstrating America's "readiness" to adhere to a policy of strategic arms limitation and its intention of "beginning talks with the Soviet Union soon."

As the local press reports, after the first speeches by the leaders of the new American administration Chancellor H. Schmidt contacted French President V. Giscard d'Estaing. The telephone conversation was devoted to an exchange of "first impressions" of Washington's foreign policy course. A French-West German summit meeting was held in Paris recently. On the agenda for the talks were questions of elaborating coordinated positions on the part of the two greatest [krupneyshiy] West European states. Attempts to coordinate the actions of Bonn and Paris have been made before. As a result the two sides succeeded in remaining aloof from the most dangerous foreign policy zigzags of the former White House incumbent. Since the new administration came to power the cautious approach in both European capitals with respect to Washington has by no means relaxed. The concern on the Seine and particularly the Rhine is by no means new. The European partners are having their arms twisted increasingly overtly in connection with the annual 3-percent increase in military appropriations. The appearance in the United States of "Directive No 59," which makes provision, in essence, for lowering the threshold of nuclear war and introducing the concept of "limited nuclear war," intensified the West European's suspicions that the Pentagon does not exclude the possibility of "nuclear confrontation" in Europe.

However, for Bonn the most telling thing was the U.S. action in freezing the process of arms limitation and reduction. Carter's postponement of the ratification of the SALT II treaty is, under the new American administration, turning into an undisguised boycott of that most important USSR-U.S. agreement. Because of Washington's stance, the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe are making no progress. In adopting this stance Washington did not consider it necessary to consult with any of the participants in the talks. It has also blocked talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

U.S. attempts at all levels to halt the spread of political detente to the military sphere have led to an unexpected result. The "dual" NATO decision adopted in December 1979 on preparing for the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and at the same time holding talks on reducing such weapons, which has now in effect been stripped of its second half, has assumed the form of a massive arms program.

"What the skeptics feared from the first," the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes, assessing the reception of Washington's political line on the Rhine, "is slowly but surely becoming reality: The dual decision of the North Atlantic bloc foreign ministers is shrinking away, and only the first half remains."

The danger hanging over Bonn is that its official "dual" strategy disavowed by Washington will appear as a simple arms policy. The "threat from across the Atlantic" has become very real for Bonn, and people have started talking about it, despite all their devotion to their allies.

As Washington departs from the agreed policy of detente, so the militarist essence of present-day U.S. policy is exposed. "Every month that the SALT talks are at a standstill, there is an increased danger that the nuclear arms race, stripped of any impediments, will soon embrace the European theater of operations too"--many people in the FRG adhere to this viewpoint which was expressed by Theo Sommer, a leading political observer, in the newspaper DIE ZEIT. The dramatic nature of the situation for the West German Government is intensified by the fact that the government itself gave rise to the threat, properly speaking. It was under its pressure that the "dual" NATO nuclear missile decision, which is now being used by Washington to drag the European Continent into the arms race, was adopted.

As a result it transpires that on such a decisive question for Western Europe as disarmament the FRG's ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, after its consent to the American plan, is dangerously close to the opposition Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc. In recent parliamentary debates the Social Democratic leaders, falling for "upgrading," have received more frequent, more tumultuous bursts of approving applause from opposition deputies than from deputies in their own party. This picture is by no means arousing the confidence of voters, who voted for the present ruling parties as "parties of peace and detente."

A plan for the deployment on West German territory of 108 American Pershing II nuclear missiles and 95 cruise missiles has already been submitted to NATO headquarters in Brussels. "Planned preparation" has also begun at the sites where they are to be deployed. As press admits, the plan is being kept strictly secret from the population, but even so, anxiety has already gripped all strata of West German society. "A new movement is growing in the Federal Republic, directed against the deployment of American nuclear missiles on German soil," the SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes. "For the first time since the debates over the creation of the Bundeswehr and its nuclear armory in the fifties, the military planning of Bonn and the Atlantic alliance has met with serious resistance from the population."

There is also ferment within the ruling parties. This is particularly great among the Social Democrats. Many of those who, a year ago, raised their hands in favor of NATO's plans under great pressure now feel deceived and betrayed. At that time their support was enlisted in exchange for the firm promise that the Americans would ratify the SALT II treaty and hold talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear missiles weapons in Europe, and that the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe would not be necessary at all. Now the opinion is becoming current among Social Democrats that the U.S. unwillingness to ratify the SALT II treaty and the delay in all disarmament talks have "created a fundamentally new situation," making it incumbent on the FRG to take another look at the NATO nuclear missles decision.

Many people are coming to the logical conclusion that NATO's decision has been used in practice to retard the detente process, is becoming a means of whipping up tension and constitutes a potential "mortal danger to the Federal Republic." And now that the United States is not fulfilling its commitments, the supporters of this viewpoint believe, the FRG and the other partners in the agreement have not only the right, but the duty to rid themselves of the NATO decision as being a hindrance to Western Europe's progress along the path of detente. This idea emerged, for instance, in the appeal by 150 prominent Social Democrats and later in the statement by 24 deputies of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

As yet the FRG Government is striving to contain the wave of criticism of Washington, attempting to substantiate the need to continue preparations for the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The idea presented is that if the "threat of deploying American nuclear missiles" is lifted, the Soviet Union "will be in no hurry with the talks." An absurd conclusion is drawn from this: Whoever is against the missiles is against talks, and therefore against detente.

But is the Soviet Union really against talks? After all, during the preparations of the first strategic arms limitation agreement the Soviet Union proposed that Eurostrategic weapons be included. At that time the United States categorically rejected this proposal. The same thing happened when the SALT II treaty was being discussed. Finally in October 1979 the USSR proposed to the West that they sit at the conference table without delay. Washington, and Bonn in its wake, shrugged aside this proposal. Even when, 2 months later, the NATO decision in effect destroyed the basis for the rapid attainment of agreement, the Soviet Union again put forward an initiative on beginning talks in the light of the new situation. Those are the facts, and they are, of course, known to the inventors of the legend about "Moscow avoiding talks."

On the evidence of certain Bonn politicians Washington has allegedly already received from the West German side a firm promise to submit to the NATO decision in any circumstances, "even if the FRG remains in isolation." Then it will be seen whether or not this is so. But many people in Bonn today are sounding the alarm: Tractability in relation to Washington could result in tragedy for Western Europe by turning it into a U.S. "nuclear hostage."

ATTEMPTS 'TO DEFAME,' 'REVERSE' SOCIALISM DOOMED

LD231621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof Col A. Migolatyev under the rubric "On the Ideological Struggle Fronts": "Sabotage by the Doomed"]

[Text] An unabating sustained struggle between the two opposed systems--socialism and capitalism--which is assuming increasingly vigorous and acute forms, is under way in the ideological, spiritual sphere of world social development. Imperialism's ideologists zealously oppose progressive social changes in our world and fabricate a multitude of reactionary myths and conceptions.

The ideologists of imperialism, revisionists and Beijing anti-Sovietists have chosen real socialism as one of the main targets for their activity in the sphere of anticommunist falsification. They distort socialism's essence by every means and attribute to it features, traits and qualities that are alien to it.

Our opponents are attacking the Marxist-Leninist parties' leadership role in socialist society with particular fury. They would like by any means to achieve a limitation of the functions of the communist and workers parties, their weakening and ultimately their removal from political life.

Let us note that such methods and attacks by present-day anticommunists such as Z. Brzezinski, R. Aron and L. Kirkland are no recent invention. In their time the Bolsheviks clashed with the Kautskiy-ite dogmas of "pure," "supraclass" or "extraclass" democracy. V.I. Lenin unmasked these dogmas and revealed the insidious import of the demands that the Communist Party be deprived of its leadership role in building socialism.

Galvanizing these ramshackle dogmas, contemporary anticommunists dress them up in the formula of "the liberalization" of socialism, "democratic socialism," "socialism for all" and so forth. Similar miserable little ideas are now being disseminated in connection with the events in Poland where antisocialist elements, actively supported by foreign imperialist forces, are striving to deprive the PZPR of its status as ruling party and to create a system of Western-style "political pluralism."

This model and the "free" play of political forces are presented virtually as a yardstick of democracy. What hypocrisy! The power of the working class and the laboring masses, led by their communist vanguard, is depicted as "totalitarianism" while the political domination of big capital and the power of millionaires and for millionaires are passed off as "democracy."

But only simpletons can be amused by these fables, since the peoples have seen for themselves from the more than 60 years' experience of the Soviet Union and from the experience of the other fraternal countries of socialism, that the implementation of the Marxist-Leninist parties' leadership role has nothing in common with an alternative to democracy or with an encroachment upon it, as the anticommunists literally howl. On the contrary, the Marxist-Leninist parties' leadership status in socialist society is a most important and most indispensable condition for an even broader development of its democratic foundations.

This also applies fully to socialist Poland about which S. Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, spoke recently. He stressed that the PZPR is a vanguard force in building socialism and that today everything connected with the development of socialism and its defense must be a matter for the whole party. The antisocialist sting must be torn from those who oppose the party and the foundations existing in the country, the recent Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum pointed out.

Socialism's opponents are distorting the Soviet experience by every means. They allege that the CPSU, in principle, does not recognize a multiparty system and that it foists this principle on other countries. Therefore, what we have here is a further trick by the bourgeois ideologists. First, the CPSU has not foisted nor is it foisting the "Soviet model" on anyone. Second, a multiparty system exists in a number of socialist countries (Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland). Having taken shape historically, this system in the present instance is the political form of power of the working class operating in close alliance with the peasantry and the other sections of the working people, and with their parties, and organizations. But such a situation just "does not suit" the anticommunists.

Relations among the fraternal socialist states and the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA are the subjected to particularly fierce attacks by the anticommunists. What things do the bourgeois ideologists and revisionists not think up so as to sully the fraternal peoples' relations of friendship and mutual assistance, to try to split the socialist communisty countries and to pit them against each other. Such attempts are being made today with regard to Poland. The pages of the reactionary bourgeois press, the nationalist emigre press' vile leaflets, the broadcasts of Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and other CIA mouthpieces are readily made available in the West to Polish anticommunists and anti-Soviets: Moczulski, Kuron, Michnik and so forth.

These attempts by imperialism and reaction are futile, however. Our fraternal countries' peoples boundlessly value their revolutionary gains and their unity and are defending and will continue to defend them absolutely, determinedly against any encroachment.

The imperialist ideologists' preconceived and groundless criticism of socialism and the defamation of its foundations and achievements is accompanied by unrestrained praise of capitalism.

With regard to the economy and economic relations in their countries, bourgeois theoreticians and ideologists are trying to prove that capitalism "has overcome" or "is overcoming" such vices as man's exploitation of man, the parasitical character of the removal [vyvoz] of capital, the unplanned way of running the economy, the destructive nature of competition, economic crises and so forth. The facts attest that the laws of the capitalist mode of production, revealed by Marxist-Leninist science, are continuing even now to operate to an even greater degree than before.

Thus in the countries of developed capitals, the industrial production growth rates was only 2.1 percent during 1974-79 as against 5.4 percent during 1951-73. The number of unemployed which, according to official figures, reached 8.5 million in these countries in 1973 had grown to 23 million people by the beginning of 1981. Following the economic crisis of 1974-75, the latest cyclical fall in industrial production began in the West in 1980. Thus reality contrasts sharply with those legends about capitalism which are spread by its apologists.

An identical picture can be seen in the social sphere too. Bourgeois ideologists speak and write about capitalism as a society of "equal opportunities" and "universal prosperity." In this society, in fact, glaring contrasts are growing between the wealth at the exploiters' end of the scale and the material insecurity and poverty experienced by the exploited at their end of the scale. In the capitalist countries inflation has become a real disaster, the number one problem: During 1971-79 it was at an average rate of 8.6 percent. In 1979 inflation reached 11 percent in the United States, 14 percent in France and 22 percent in Britain.

This rate is continuing to increase, giving rise to high prices, a fall in the real living standards of workers, farmers and minor employees and causing universal discontent. In bourgeois society the class struggle is intensifying and the strike movement has reached a tremendous scale. The deep erosion of the bourgeois institutions of power, the nonobservance of the people's elementary democratic rights and freedoms and the increase in crime and terrorism also attest to capitalism's acute social ailments.

Capitalism is a society without a future. It has discredited itself in the eyes of the peoples to such an extent that even its advocates prefer to use other terms when the future is under discussion. Captive to bourgeois doctrinaire attitudes, the futurologists (A. Toffler, A. Uoskou , O. Flekhtkhaym and others) follow the lead of the theorists of "industrial society" (W. Rostow, F. Perru , D. Bell) in talking about various hypothetical forms of social structure. However, you cannot help noticing that the narrowmindedness of the sorry bourgeois prophets does not take them beyond the framework of private ownership of the means of production and the corresponding power of the minority over the majority. Utopias cannot breathe new life into what history has condemned.

The degradation of ideas reflects the degradation of the society.

A considerable section, if not a majority of present-day bourgeois sociologists and political sciences, addresses itself one way or another to the problems of war and peace and to the relaxation of international tension. In the process at one moment it is the aggressive, extreme rightwing of the bourgeoisie that comes to the fore, at the next it is the moderate conservative, liberally inclined section.

At present the most adventurist, aggressive circles have become more active in a number of major capitalist countries, especially the United States. They have mounted massive attacks on the peace agreements reached in the seventies, especially SALT II, and on the relaxation of tension as a whole. These circles are demanding the further intensification of the arms race and the stepping up of war preparations. It must be noted that this reckless political course is being ideologically formalized.

Let us recall, for instance, Directive 59 with its "new nuclear strategy," which was signed by former U.S. President J. Carter in the summer of 1980. This directive, which legitimized U.S. preparations for "limited" nuclear war, is regarded by all progressive mankind as brazen blackmail, as yet another manifestation of American imperialism's great-power, hegemonist policy and as a threat to the people's security. Nonetheless, the troubadours of the military-industrial complexes and militarism's intellectual grovelers have leaped to the defense of this monstrous strategy. They are still more zealous in circulating the malevolent "Soviet threat" myth.

It is essentially the development of the world revolutionary process that the anticommunist Shamans portray as the "Soviet threat." The fraternal socialist countries' determination in defending their gains, the fruitful struggle of the forces of national and social liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the successes of the world workers and communist movement--all that, in defiance of the truth of life and the objective laws of social development, is portrayed by imperialism's ideologists as "Soviet penetration," "Moscow's intrigues," "communist expansion" and so forth. They even portray specific foreign policy actions by the USSR aimed at consolidating detente and limiting and ending the arms race as "an increase in the Soviet threat," as attempts to "lull the vigilance" of the West and as "a diversionary maneuver."

Both imperialism's ideologists and its politicians keep on about the "Soviet threat." For instance, the U.S. President, R. Reagan, and his administration have begun their activity with slanderous statements of this sort. The absurdity of these statements has been noticed even in the United States itself. As the Washington POST commentator J. Kraft notes, Reagan's claim that the USSR is seeking to create a "world communist state, ignores history."

Official Washington has recently been mounting a new hostile campaign against the USSR. This time complicity "in international terrorism" is being imputed to it. This crude political diversion by Washington, which is spearheaded against the national liberation movement, has caused legitimate anger among the whole world progressive public. The Soviet Union has always been and remains a principled opponent of the theory and practice of terrorism, including terrorism in international relations. Terrorism is organically alien to Soviet people's world outlook and to the Soviet state's policy. As for our solidarity with peoples fighting for freedom and independence, we have never made any secret of it, regarding it as our international duty to help them.

The Soviet people and our party, which is approaching the 26th congress, are wholly engaged in resolving the tasks of communist building. At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee draft for the congress notes, "the Soviet Union is consistently implementing a program of struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples and for the relaxation of international tension. The Soviet state's influence on the course of world events is growing steadily."

Our people are deeply confident of the rightness and the eventual triumph of their great cause. The ideological diversions of imperialism's defenders and their attempts to defame socialism and reverse the development of the historical process are doomed to fail. The cause of peace and socialism is invincible.

REAGAN ECONOMIC SPEECH BASED ON 'CONCOCTED' DATA

LD211858 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's speech to Congress on the so-called program for revitalizing the economy has given rise to quite differing assessments, both at home and abroad. Many news analysts and experts on Soviet-American relations, for example, doubt the President's assertion that the Soviet Union since 1970 has spent $300 billion more than the United States on its armed forces. Sergey Losev of Radio Moscow has written the following commentary on the subject:

Newsmen have not failed to note that the President in his speech has made use of a concoction by the Central Intelligence Agency made known earlier about the level of Soviet military spending. This concoction of the CIA differs even from the fantastic figures cited not so long ago by the Pentagon on 20 January in its annual report. In short, the President of the United States, prompted by the CIA, at one go boosted the Pentagon's fantastic figures about Soviet defense spending by several dozen billion dollars. The absurdity of these clearly exaggerated figures, both of the Pentagon and CIA, is evident to any sober-minded person. On 19 February, Professor of Economics Franklyn Holzman of the Tufts University, who engages in comparative analysis of Soviet and American military budgets, gave a news conference at the Association of Supporters of Arms Control. Professor Franklyn Holzman said that to justify the need to boost United States military spending, the administration points out that the Soviet Union allegedly spends more than the United States on defense. This premise, Professor Holzman said, is incorrect since it is based on CIA data which do not reflect the real state of affairs. Professor Holzman noted that the Soviet Union not only was not ahead of the United States in volume of military allocations but that it spends less than the United States on defense needs. If military spending by America's NATO allies and by the Warsaw Treaty countries is taken into account, then the gap becomes still wider.

The professor said he had come out against the CIA data because in his view exaggerations in information about military spending may give a very dangerous impetus to accelerating the arms race. It is worthwhile to recall that the Stockholm Institute for Peace Problems Research, in its assessment, notes that in 1977, for example, America's total military spending was far greater than that of the Soviet Union, while all the NATO countries put together spent far more than the Warsaw Treaty countries for military purposes. The Reagan administration, in an attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, intends to boost the Pentagon budget to $250 billion by 1984. Of course, the concoctions about Soviet military spending are needed to force the American nation and Congress to back the militaristic program of the new administration of the United States being implemented under the cover of noisy rhetoric about the need to restore the balance in the military-strategic sphere, which allegedly has been tipped in favor of the Soviet Union. However, a month has hardly passed since former Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in his annual report to Congress, admitted that a rough parity existed between the Soviet Union and the United States in the strategic weapons area.

The American sponsors of a new steep spiral of the arms race want the United States to gain military superiority in violation of the principle of equal security. As the New York TIMES says, the economic program of President Reagan has one unremovable defect. The President's passion for military spending enters into direct conflict with his objective to achieve economic recovery. The newspaper stresses that Reagan's new plan encourages capital investments into the war industry and thus creates still more difficulties in the search for means needed to revitalize the industries working for peaceful objectives.

VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS ON POLISH ECONOMY REPORTED

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD240919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 5

[Special correspondent O. Losoto report under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers: Today's News": "Plenum Results"]

[Text] Warsaw--The PZPR Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU reports on party committee plenums and meetings of party--economic aktivs which have been held in Warsaw, Tarnobrzeg, Kalisz, Roznan and other voivodship centers.

The communists support the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and approve the measures taken to re-establish a normal work rhythm and public calm and order. The participants in the plenums and meetings, the newspaper remarks, emphasize the necessity to strengthen the party's ranks, to be ideologically well equipped and to re-establish Leninist norms of intraparty life.

Grabski Chairs Meeting

LD211510 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Feb, TASS--The PAP agency reports that a conference of secretaries of voivodship committees of the Polish United Workers' Party on economic matters was held at the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. It was presided over by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Tadeusz Grabski. The conference was devoted to the working out of the directions of the party's work after the eighth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The participants in the conference paid special attention to the problems of the economic reform and questions of the activity of party members in the trade unions.

It was stressed that the strengthening of public control over the sphere of production and distribution, the heightening of combatting speculation in products of short supply is of considerable importance for improving the situation. It was pointed out that in the sphere of exports it is necessary to overcome urgently the lagging behind schedule in the implementation of agreements and contracts, to achieve complete implementation of annual plans.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held yesterday in Warsaw. It was presided over by chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski. The meeting of the Council of Ministers discussed such matters as the health services, housing construction, communal services, agriculture, the supply of the home market with food products. The council decided, specifically, to speed up the construction and repair of hospitals and to widen the base of the health services.

The industrial departments were instructed to increase the deliveries of means of production for agriculture.

The Council of Ministers decided to introduce the rationing of meat and meat products as of April 1 of this year.

The economic committee of the Council of Ministers, the committee of the Council of Ministers on trade union affairs and the council of the food economy have been formed.

The economic committee of the Council of Ministers is called upon to ensure effective implementation of social and economic tasks and the steady functioning of separate branches of the national economy.

The committee will, specifically, be dealing with the economic cooperation with foreign countries and the problems of integration and cooperation in the CMEA framework.

The committee of the Council of Ministers on trade union affairs will be determining the policy of the government with regard to the trade unions.

Jaruzelski Addresses Meeting

LD232204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1857 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb (TASS)--According to a PAP report, Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, held a conference in Warsaw with the voivodas and presidents of voivodship capitals. Questions on the social and economic situation in Poland were discussed, and the tasks facing local administrations arising from the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the Sejm speech by W. Jaruzelski were determined.

The conference noted that the situation facing the economy was extremely difficult. Unfavorable phenomena worsened in January and the beginning of February. In January, industrial production and construction seriously worsened: in comparison with January last year the output of industrial goods decreased by 10 percent, and the rate of construction by more than 23 percent.

Production of raw and other materials decreased sharply, including coal extraction (by 3.9 million tons), and the output of cement, fertilizers and cloth, exports fell, which was palpably reflected on import opportunities. In turn, this worsened difficulties in supplying industry with raw and other materials. Negative phenomena are still being observed in agriculture.

At the conference great attention was paid to the question of agriculture and the food industry. The government attaches great significance to the development of agriculture and will continue to take all measures to satisfy its needs.

The conference also discussed problems of improving local administration activity and of strengthening its authority.

CSSR'S LENART REVIEWS CPCZ ACHIEVEMENTS, BLUNDERS

LD231445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee: "Working Class' Vanguard"]

[Text] Bratislava, February--At a time when the Soviet people are greeting the 26th congress of Lenin's party, the communists and all working people of Czechoslovakia are preparing for the 16th CPCZ Congress. The fact that the congress will take place in the jubilee year of the CPCZ's 40th anniversary prompts us to cast our minds back again to the sources of the historic achievements of the party and people and to the lessons of several misconceptions and errors.

One of the basic sources of the CPCZ's successes is the principled policy of implementing the hegemony of the working class and the role of the party as its militant vanguard. That is how a reliable basis has been created for the communists' struggle for the working class' victory over the bourgeoisie and the creation of the foundations of socialism. This strategy now serves the cause of building a developed socialist society.

We rightly see an essential precondition for the working class' liberation in the fact that our workers movement in the past dissociated itself from rightwing social democracy and reformism.

The graphic example of Great October and, on the other hand, the bitter experience of defeat in the struggle to impart a popular nature to the Czechoslovak state which arose after World War I and also a realization of the treacherous role of the opportunist ruling clique of social democrats--that is what promoted class-conscious workers to turn from the bankrupt trend and march along the path of the Russian workers and turn to triumphant Leninism. The result of this was the foundation of the CPCZ as a revolutionary party of the new type, designed to lead the working class into the battle against capitalism.

The party's revolutionary maturation and shaping was accompanied by a keen intraparty struggle which in the late twenties was successfully concluded at the Fifth CPCZ Congress held under the guidance of Klement Gottwald.

The advent of a leadership loyal to Leninsim was a historic demarcation line in the party's life which had decisive significance for the destiny of the Czechoslovak working people and the further development of our peoples. The working class under the party's leadership was able to become the leader of the national-democratic revolution and of our nations. Skillfully applying Lenin's teaching on the development of democratic revolution into socialist revolution, the CPCZ was able to lead the working class and all working people of Czechoslovakia toward the glorious February victory.

We created a state in which the people are master. It is a state of true democracy. We socialized the means of production and on this basis industrial production increased several times over, the volume of agricultural output increased, the people's culture and educational standard reached an unprecendented level and the working people's material prosperity was improved. Alliance with the USSR reliably ensured for us the country's security against outside encroachments.

In the sixties, when the CPCZ was faced with new, more complex tasks connected with society further development, the party proved, however, to be underprepared for their solution. The shortcomings of the time were essentially a grave deviation from Leninism and they generated passiveness among party members. It became the task of the new party leadership to overcome the misconceptions and errors which had been manifested now in marking time, now in subjectivist "skipping over" of whole stages of development and in the rejection of a class-based proletarian approach toward social phenomena, and to overcome, above all, the harm caused to society by rightwing antisocialist forces. Formed with Comrade G. Husak at its head under conditions when the international aid of the USSR and the other fraternal countries had halted the counterrevolution's offensive, this leadership mounted a persistent struggle against rightwing antisocialist forces and, in defeating them, created conditions for society's consolidation.

The CPCZ's experience reaffirms what is taught by the history of the CPSU and the entire international revolutionary movement: The revisionists and bourgeois ideologists try by every means to attain the goal which they have been seeking since the very emergence of the Bolshevik party--depriving the working class of its revolutionary vanguard, abolishing its leadership role in society and thus opening the way to counterrevolution. It is also natural that as socialist society advances and its successes grow, they are doing this more subtly and perfidiously on each occasion. Our experience of the sixties, in particular, confirms that the enemy unhesitatingly dons the masks of "fighter" for a socialism which is "more human," "more humanitarian" and so forth.

To slander real socialism, counterrevolutionary forces in the CSSR made demagogic use primarily of the criticism of shortcomings which the party itself had made. They indiscriminately called the years of socialist building a period of continuous accumulation of errors, a "dark time" when not a single important social problem had allegedly been resolved in the country.

The counterrevolutionary forces succeeded in misleading public opinion, instilling in the public the idea that the reason for the errors and shortcomings was the so-called "Soviet model" of socialism. They asserted that Leninism was something alien, "historically and geographically limited," "dated and inapplicable to the conditions of an industrially developed country like Czechoslovakia." Then the rightists went even further in their renegade logic. They began to talk of the "necessity" of repudiating the victorious February 1948, since it was precisely then, they said, that we chose a dubious orientation and embarked on the wrong path, taking "an erroneous model" as a pattern. Ultimately they set about trying to prove that the root of all evil lay in the Fifth CPCZ Congress in 1929 which, they said, enabled "dogmatic pro-Moscow forces" to gain the upper hand over "the humanitarian Czechoslovak" trend in the party.

All this is gross revisionist falsification. Its aim was to deny the universal applicability of the theory and practice of the struggle of the working class and the working people for the power of the people and for the building of socialism. It signified the denial of the struggle of millions of people in our country and the cynical reluctance to recognize the peoples' experience and self-sacrifice. And the so-called new, "better" model of socialism proposed by the rightists was nothing other than the old bankrupt reformism--the bourgeois-democratic system which the broad masses had long since condemned and rejected during the struggle against their exploiters.

In its struggle to surmount the crisis the new party leadership proceeded on the basis of Lenin's line toward renewal of party and state, Lenin's definition of further progress. The CPCZ leadership based its strategy on the belief that stability and the development of socialism can only be ensured on the firm ground of the leadership of the working class. On the firm ground of the whole people's ownership of the means of production which is the basis for boosting the entire economy through the socialist development of industry and socialist reorganization of agriculture, with the support of the full power of the socialist state and its authority in the masses and on the basis of ideological changes in people's consciousness and in their education in the spirit of socialist internationalism, as expressed by our country's friendship and alliance with the USSR. It was this Leninist policy alone that made it possible to build mutual relations between our nations on a just basis and to guarantee them full national development. It was this program concept and its implementation which ensured the consolidation of our society and its further development.

Rightwing opportunist forces in Czechoslovakia suffered a political defeat but the rightwing danger is still the chief danger, as was stressed at the 14th CPCZ Congress. Our enemies' aims have not changed although they are adapting their tactics to the altered situation.

Events in Poland show that, as happened in our country in the past, there may appear in other socialist community countries forces seeking to demoralize the Communist Party and the new society from within. It is therefore of supreme importance to remain vigilant and alert and to develop political and ideological work in an attacking spirit, struggling against revisionist theories and bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideology.

We are convinced that the creative development and consistent application of Lenin's teaching both in confrontation with the power of capital and during the building of a developed socialist society has been and still is the chief and most effective weapon in the struggle against the class enemies' schemes.

This creative and genuinely Leninist approach demands that we make a constant effort to further develop production forces and social relations, combine the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and deepen socialist democracy in conjunction with the struggle for peace and social progress.

The main efforts of the CPCZ and the whole of Czechoslovak society are now directed toward achieving progress in implementing a course toward enhancing work efficiency and quality by means of the better use of the potential of science and technology and also of the great advantages offered by socialist economic integration and especially cooperation with the USSR.

We must overcome old habits and rid ourselves of the routine and hackneyed approach of the period of extensive development of the national economy, which are still delaying our progress. At the same time we must also resolutely suppress acts of ideological sabotage by imperialism which is trying to undermine our people's will and determination.

The false prophets of bourgeois propaganda, while admitting objectively, as it were, the progress achieved by Czechoslovak industry and agriculture, are trying to suggest to working people that socialism is nevertheless incapable of coping with problems of quality and efficiency. The CPCZ Central Committee, the whole party and the revolutionary trade union movement's aktiv are deeply convinced that this task too will be resolved by us. Proceeding from the interests of the working class and other working people, the CSSR during the preceding stage of building socialism, achieved a great upsurge in the economy, culture and living standards. In the same way it will cope with the problems of enhancing quality and efficiency too. Having built the oundations of socialism, we have the objective preconditions for pooling--in a purposeful, planned and rational manner--all resources and for utilizing all achievements of science and technology for the purposes of improving quality and efficiency. We also proceed from the fact that the basic vital interests of the working class and of all working people are expressed in this cardinal demand of the day. We are convinced that the implementation of these plans is within the power and the means of our people.

For progress in this sphere the CPCZ Central Committee advocates the improvement of management and planning and also advocates the provision of incentives for collectives and individual workers so that they receive rewards for their work according to their contribution to the creation of the national income.

Our party attaches particular importance to increasing the political, specialized and vocational level of the working class and all working people and their participation in decisionmaking and in the implementation of production tasks and solving problems. We are, therefore, also striving to ensure that trade union organizations work more actively, involving the working people in the elaboration of the state plan and developing initiative and competition. It is also a question of increasing trade unions' role and responsibility in the solution of social tasks and in defending the working people's legitimate interests.

In the process of overcoming the problems which arise and assessing what has been achieved we try to maintain a sober, realistic, demanding and critical approach. In seeking to gain the working people's confidence we have taken into account and continue to take into account the level of their consciousness and the need to actively shape and increase the masses' consciousness. We have followed and continued to follow the principle: "We will live the same way as we work." A policy of unremitting work augmenting the material and spiritual assets of the whole of society, rather than a policy of promises without any real basis, has been and remains the way to strengthen confidence between the Communist Party and the working class and all the working people.

Comrade G. Husak recently pointed out with a sense of satisfaction that our party is applying itself to the preparations for the congress ideologically, politically and organizationally strong and united and closely rallied with the broad masses of working people.

Our party has been tempered in Leninist fashion in the fires of tribulation and battle. It is increasingly fully performing its revolutionary mission of being the working class' vanguard, as is reflected in the social composition of its ranks: Since the 14th congress more than 600,000 people have been enrolled into the CPCZ, more than 60 percent of whom are workers. Representatives of this class now make up more than 45 percent of the CPCZ's membership.

In the period before our party's next congress we are doing out utmost to increase the activeness of all its organs and organizations and of every communist. This is to ensure that it meets the new demands and tasks of building developed socialism.

Our communists' eyes are currently focused as never before on Moscow, where the 26th CPSU Congress is soon to open. We have followed the preparations for it with particular interest. Soviet communists' new and far-reaching plans open up broad vistas for further fruitful and effective cooperation for Czechoslovakia and the other fraternal socialist countries. This gives us strength and deepens our confidence in the future. The noble and inspiring goals which the CPSU is setting the Soviet peoplea are a further graphic demonstration to all mankind of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its unshakable loyalty to the course of detente, disarmament and the guaranteeing of the people's securty. This is particularly important now that reactionary imperialist forces are exacerbating international tension and acclerating the arms race.

Peace and socialism are indivisible. We are convinced that the 26th congress of Lenin's great party will give a powerful new impetus to the further flourishing of the land of the soviets, to ensuring that the socialist community is strengthened in every way, to the development of the strength of the international communist and workers movement and of all those struggling for social and national liberation and peace.

BTA REPORTS ZHIVKOV ARTICLE ON CPSU, CONGRESS

AU031901 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Feb (BTA)--What is the place of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the international communist movement? What are lessons we have learnt from its experience? Which are the most topical problems related to the leading role of the CPSU in the revolution and in the building of the new society? These are the questions to which Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria has answered in an article published in the latest issue of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA]. The article is published in connection with the forthcoming 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"For the communists of the whole planet every congress of the CPSU is a major event, a kind of border-line at which we stop to take a look around, to assess the achievements, to choose the best ways and the surest means for further progress towards the cherished heights," reads the article in part.

The recognition of the high role and the particular place of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the international communist movement, says Mr Zhivkov, is not simply an act of respect to the party paving the roads, to the party-internationalist, the party-standard bearer of peace. "For us this recognition is first of all an answer to the question of which is the standard against which to measure up our steps, the development and the achievements of our party. The Bulgarian communists answer this question with: the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he says.

The Bulgarian party leader and head of state points out that the special place of the CPSU in the international communist movement is determined by its exceptionally high authority and prestige, by the real impact of its experience and example on the other communist parties, by its real contribution to the common cause.

"When we say that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union takes a special place in the international communist movement, we do not have in mind some 'command role' of the party, as our ideological opponents in their strivings to discredit the entire communist movement, are trying to attribute to it. From the viewpoint of the norms adopted and observed between communists in the world, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is equal among equals," stresses Mr Zhivkov.

Mr Todor Zhivkov says that the party of Lenin was the first to reject reformism and opportunism and to direct the working class along the road of revolution. It was the first in the history of mankind to lead its people to the victorious socialist revolution. Under its leadership the Soviet people contributed decisively to the defeat of fascism. "These three facts alone, which defined the fate of mankind and remained in its history forever, are sufficient to liken the CPSU to the Prometheus of the new century, the century of socialism and communist," he says.

While making a detailed review of the development of the Soviet state, Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses that the entire history of the world's first socialist state is an impressive feat of valour carried out by the Soviet people under the leadership and owning to the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"Our ideological opponents are seeking to concentrate the attention of the public on the mistakes and disadvantages. This is easy to understand; that is why they are our opponents. The communists, too, speak of mistakes when they study the experience of the CPSU. This again is natural. It is not worth stumbling where somebody else has already done so. It is however difficult to understand those who are deliberately placing too strong an accent on the failures and who distort the real picture of the development of socialism and the activity of the CPSU," writes the author of the article.

He stresses further on that at present too, the CPSU is carrying out its high mission of a first-discoverer and first-implementer. "The party paves new ways in theory. The social laws discovered by the party have invariably been confirmed and continue to be confirmed by the experience of the other socialist countries," Mr Zhivkov adds.

Speaking about the successes scored by the Soviet people in the building up of socialism under the leadership of the CPSU, Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses that the communist and worker's parties are studying and will continue to study and use the world-historical experience of the CPSU by combining the general laws in the construction of the new society with a meticulous consideration for the specific historical situation and the peculiarities of every country.

"We, the Bulgarian communists, learn our lessons from the CPSU. But what does 'learn our lessons' mean? We are by no means blindly repeating everything which has been done by the party of the original creators. This would have been a profaning of the notion, and not only that but it would have been contrary to the very essence of the Marxist-Leninist theory. We learnt from the CPSU how to apply in a creative way the theory of Marxism-Leninism," says the Bulgarian leader.

He says that the Bulgarian Communist Party has learnt from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union how:

--To be loyal to Marxism-Leninism, to defend its basic principles in the struggle against the attempts of their being distorted and reconsidered.

--To develop in a creative manner the theory of Marxism-Leninism, bearing in mind the specific course of life and the particular features of the changing situation, to enrich the theory, without hastily rejecting one or another of the principles in every turn of events.

--To combine organically theory with practice, without replacing the revolutionary deeds by revolutionary phrases.

"The Bulgarian Communist Party is not afraid of applying in its activity what has already been tested by the practices of others, what has already proved its vitality and what suits our conditions. But even in this case it is not a purely mechanical way of transfering the experience accumulated under one kind of conditions into other conditions" stresses Mr Zhivkov.

Further on he dwells on the problem of the leading role of the CPSU stressing that the leading role is determined by its ideological and organizational unity, the intraparty democracy and its organic link with the masses first of all with the working class. "We have learnt and will continue to learn from the CPSU how to rely constantly and in everything on the working class, to penetrate deep into the sentiments of the masses, to realize their needs and aspirations. We have learnt and continue to learn from Lenin's party how to talk sincerely to the masses both when everything goes smoothly and when it goes wrong," reads the article.

It is stressed that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is combining revolutionary audacity with scientific foresight in solving the socio-economic tasks and in carrying out its leading role in society by concentrating efforts on the development of the general political line without substituting state for public bodies.

"One of the most important features of the CPSU is the combining of true socialist patriotism with high internationalism of proletarian temper. At the same time no one can cite a single fact to accuse the CPSU of opposing the interests of its people to the interests of other peoples. The patriotism of the Soviet communists, of the Soviet people, is combined invariably and organically with internationalism," says Mr Zhivkov.

He stresses that the internationalism of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a manifestation of its efforts at strengthening the socialist community, at aiding peoples fighting for social and national liberation, at supporting the struggle of the communist parties, of all the progressive forces in the industrialized countries of capitalism.

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is rendering the fraternal parties only the kind of help they do want, without imposing their will, without laying down conditions. It is a true and loyal friend. The Bulgarian communists know this from their longtime experience of friendship and cooperation with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," says the Bulgarian leader.

Further on he wrotes about the historical process of Leninization of the Bulgarian Communist Party. He emphasizes that at present Bulgaro-Soviet relations have risen to a new level, which has been achieved on the basis of consistently implementing the course of comprehensive closeness of the two countries and peoples worked out jointly by the BCP and the CPSU.

Mr Zhivkov says that the April line of the BCP has ensured the development of Bulgaria along a road which has made it possible for her to work in uniform rhythm with the Soviet Union and to have uniform criteria with the Soviet Union, to have concerted and combined actions in the political, the economic, the ideological, the scientific, the cultural and the military sphere.

"Bulgaro-Soviet relations stand as an example of socialist internationalism in action," writes the author of the article.

He stresses further on the need to render support to the party of Lenin in its extraordinarily important international undertakings, to actively defend the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the attacks of the ideological opponents, from the champions of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, from the slanders and the attempts at discrediting the party," says Mr Zhivkov.

He points out that the unity with the CPSU is particularly important in the sphere in which mankind's fateful question is settled, the question of peace on the planet.

Dwelling on the foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr Zhivkov says that this is an offensive policy pursuing peace, international detente and disarmament. This is a class policy which opposes the attempts at exploiting the idea of peace against peoples' struggle for national and social emancipation, for democracy and socialism. "The mighty military potential created by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU deters the aggressive encroachments of imperialism and guarantees the security of the socialist community countries," stresses the Bulgarian leader.

He says that certain circles are deliberately seeking to present in a distorted form the positions of the CPSU and the Soviet state, while others do not realize them well and therefore did not always interpret them correctly. Mr Zhivkov stresses that it is a communist duty to explain everywhere and support the policy of the CPSU on the international scene, to show and explain that it is wrong for the responsibility for the intensified tension to be shouldered by "the two sides" which is to say by imperialism and by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. Objectively "the position of 'equal remoteness' is in favour of the forces interested in the intensification of the tension and is detrimental to those who earnestly fight for peace," says the author.

He also points to the personal contribution of Mr Leonid Brezhnev to the preservation of peace.

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union--this is a developed party of a new type, the Marxist-Leninist party of our epoch, a party corresponding to the society of the developed socialism," stresses Mr Todor Zhivkov.

BRIEFS

SFRY ANNIVERSARY IN KIEV--A solemn meeting was held in Kiev on 16 February to commemorate SFRY Day. Sitting in the presidium were Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Sytnik, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman; Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and other officials. Fomenko, Ukrainian minister of education, delivered a report. The meeting was addressed by Velickovic, SFRY consul general in Kiev. On 16 February Velickovic, SFRY consul general in Kiev, gave a reception on the occasion of Yugoslav national day. [Kiev Domestic Service in Urkainian 0500 GMT 17 Feb 81 AU]

SED DELEGATION IN MOSCOW--A SED delegation under the leadership of Bruno Kiesler, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Agricultural Department, was received by Mikhayl Gorbachov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Thursday in Moscow. Participating in the talks were Vladimir Karlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Agricultural Department, and GDR Ambassador Egon Winkelmann. During its visit to the USSR the SED delegation acquainted itself with the CPSU's experiences in managing agriculture. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

'PUTSCHIST' ATTEMPT TO SEIZE SPANISH PARLIAMENT

LD240027 Moscow TASS in English 0010 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 23 Feb, TASS--As is reported by the Spanish news agency EFE, about 200 men in the uniform of Civil Guards today made an attempt to seize the national parliament. The putschists were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina known by his Francoist views. Last year he was sentenced to seven months in prison for participation in an anti-governmental conspiracy. But he was not stripped of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and stayed in the Civil Guards.

Civil Guards, armed with automatic arms, forced their way into the parliament building at a time when the vote was under way there on the candidature of Calvo Sotelo to the post of the new head of government of Spain. The head of the putschists threatened the president of parliament with pistol. An exchange of fire ensued between the guard and the putschists. A number of parliamentarians were wounded.

Telephone communication with the parliament building has been disrupted. The building is surrounded by reinforced police details. The situation remains unclear.

Military governor of Valencia General Milans del Bosch known by his right-wing views declared a state of emergency in the province. Radio stations of the province are occupied by troops.

FRG REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS NOTED

LD232252 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Feb, TASS--The official representative of the FRG Government Kurt Bekker at a traditional press-conference in Bonn today made the following statement:

At present, it is as yet difficult to give a precise assessment to the speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress that has opened in Moscow. The FRG Government considers this speech above all as moderate. The FRG Government is not yet in possession of the full text of the report, but as far as we can judge by the excerpts from the speech available to us, Leonid Brezhnev quite unambiguously pronounced himself in favour of continuing the strategic dialogue between the two great powers with a view to reducing the strategic nuclear weapons. The Federal Government welcomed this statement since it regards it necessary to continue the process of limiting the strategic weapons between the two great powers. This process deserves to be supported on the part of the European countries.

The FRG Government took note with interest of the fact that Leonid Brezhnev has for the first time spoken out in favour of extending the measures contributing to reciprocal confidence not to individual areas of the European part of the Soviet Union but to the whole of that territory--up to the Urals. This proposal comes close to the French proposal regarding an all-European conference on disarmament. At the same time, Leonid Brezhnev made a reservation to the effect that the Soviet Union's readiness in this field presupposes a similar expansion of the zone of the application of these measures by Western countries. What is specifically meant by this condition, we are not yet in a position to say precisely. It is possible that clarity in this question will be introduced by our study of the complete text of the speech by Leonid Brezhnev.

Leonid Brezhnev has also pronounced himself in favour of declaring a moratorium on the medium-range nuclear missiles. In this connection, it should be pointed out that back in 1979 when Leonid Brezhnev tabled a similar proposal in his Berlin speech, the Federal Government rejected it.

THREE VERSIONS OF RFE EXPLOSION REPORTED

LD232230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 23 Feb 81

[(Nikolay Seregin) commentary: "Mr Biedermeier and the Arsonists"]

[Text] The explosion at the Radio Free Europe [RFE] station in Munich has become the detonator of a very different kind of explosion. Western mass media are trying to outdo each other in their doubtful guesswork as to who did it. The investigating group of the Bavarian police have so far not found any trace of the malefactors. According to reports there are three versions of the case.

According to the first, the guilty party should be sought among terrorists blasphemously calling themselves a faction of the Red Army. It is recalled in this context that during the period of their greatest activity in the seventies the West German terrorists more than once carried out attacks on American military and civil institutions in the FRG. In the West German press reports appeared to the effect that the recently detained terrorist Borg told the authorities about an explosion which was being prepared to be detonated at the annual ball at American headquarters in Heidelberg. According to the evidence of West German authorities, the infrastructure of the terrorists, their conspiratorial system of supply and their links have been thoroughly disrupted, and it is considered that they are no longer capable of committing any serious acts. However, to explode a charge laid near the stone wall of the Free Europe building in Munich is something the terrorists would still be able to do. The criminal handwriting, anyway, permits the assumption that the attack was of their doing. Those adhering to the second version tend to consider that the Munich explosion was the work of neonazis of some terrorist organization of the type of the well-known militarist sports group of Hoffmann. And finally, the third version attracts attention. This is submitted by unbiased observers: It is no secret that any editorial group of Free Europe is reminiscent of a gathering of scorpions, emigres of every hue, renegades who for varying reasons and at different times escaped from the socialist countries, who do their utmost to blacken each other before their masters to expel any competitors from the fleshpots. In this context they place their stakes on the shady side of the American management of the radio station. We do not have to doubt the fact that this rabble will not shrink from terrorist or gangster methods in its internecine struggle. The future will show which one of the versions, if not a combination of all three, accords with the truth. For the time being we can say only one thing in this context: Having given shelter to espionage radio stations belonging to the United States, the Federal Government has found itself in the unenviable position of Mr Biedermeier in the well-known play: that well-meaning everyman who allowed bandits and arsonists to enter his home, assuming naively that being decent people they would not set his house on fire.

U.S. STATEMENT ON MALTESE AGREEMENT PROTESTED

LD212308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] London, 21 Feb (TASS)--The minister for foreign affairs of Malta has sent a note of protest to the Government of the United States in connection with the statements of a representative of the U.S. State Department, which attempted to present the Soviet-Maltese agreement on merchant shipping which was concluded in January of this year in a false light. In essence these statements are seen as interference in the internal affairs of Malta. "The Maltese Government, it says in the note, is not obliged to account for its actions to the United States." A representative of the U.S. State Department, it says in the note, expressed dissatisfaction in particular with the fact that foreign ships were given the opportunity of using warehouses which were built in Malta by NATO. At the same time, it notes in the document, it passes over in silence that fact that Britain and its NATO allies store in our harbors unexploded bombs. On one of the small islands of Malta an enormous amount of this lethal weaponry is accumulated. However, the British Government refuses to clear it referring to the fact that this is "impossible for technical reasons." In the note of the Maltese Foreign Ministry it points out that "this too should also be made known to the world."

REACTION TO BREZHNEV CONGRESS PROPOSALS REPORTED

Zamyatin on 'New' Initiatives

LD231924 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb (TASS)--The new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress have been in the centre of the attention of Soviet and foreign newsmen at the press conference held this afternoon in the congress press centre.

Answering the numerous questions of correspondents of news agencies, newspapers, radio and television, the head of the press centre Leonid Zamyatin spoke about the morning session of the congress. He especially dwelt on the specific proposals presented in the CPSU Central Committee report, aimed at consolidating peace, deepening the detente and curbing the arms race. These proposals constitute in effect an organic continuation of the development of the peace program adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses.

The new Soviet initiatives, Leonid Zamyatin said, will doubtless be carefully studied in the whole world. Each objective and well-wishing person will be able to see once again that the Soviet Union profoundly believes in the justice of the peaceful principles in the relations between states, that for our party and our state the preservation of peace is a major task and a major aim. To achieve this aim, we are prepared to cooperate with other states regardless of the existing differences in the social systems. The Soviet Union, Leonid Zamyatin stressed, extends a hand of friendship to each country. It is up to others to accept it or not. We are not looking for opponents or enemies; for a lasting peace, we need friends and partners.

Answering to questions by newsmen, the head of the press centre said that Leonid Brezhnev spoke today for 3 hours and 10 minutes, in a very good tempo, in a very good form, with enormous enthusiasm. In the evening information program on Soviet central television "Vremya," a video recording will be presented of the opening of the congress, including Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the congress. Speaking at the press conference, the first deputy chief of department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin said that the congress is attended by 123 delegations of the communist, workers' and national-democratic parties and organizations and national liberation movements, which constitutes the greatest number of foreign representatives in the whole history of the CPSU congresses.

Newsmen's questions having to do with the tasks of the economic and social development of the USSR raised in the report of Leonid Brezhnev were answered by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Professor Nikolay Lebedinskiy. He spoke about the enormous economic potential of the Soviet Union and about the dynamism of the development of Soviet economy.

More on Zamyatin Remarks

LD232343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] In the 26th CPSU Congress press center today, press center head Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin spoke to journalists, speaking about the specific proposals spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee report directed toward strengthening peace, deepening relaxation of tension and curbing the arms race. Comrade Zamyatin said in part:

[Begin Zamyatin recording] You know that in Europe, according to the decision of the all-European conference, measures are being implemented to strengthen confidence in the military sphere: these include advance announcements of ground forces military exercises and the extension of invitations to foreign observers to attend. These measures are now being realized on the territory of European states, including the western areas of the Soviet Union. Now, Comrade Brezhnev said in his report, we are ready to extend the confidence-building measures in the military sphere to the entire European part of the Soviet Union, under the condition of corresponding expansion of the confidence zone on the part of the Western states, too. The Soviet Union is willing to conduct specific negotiations with all interested countries on confidence measures in the Far East as well.

A number of new elements are also put forward in the Soviet proposal on the Persian Gulf. The Soviet Union is ready to negotiate about the Persian Gulf as an independent problem; and is of course ready to participate in a separate settlement of the situation regarding Afghanistan. But the Soviet Union does not object--and this was dealt with in the report--to questions relating to Afghanistan being discussed in coordination with questions of Persian Gulf security. Naturally only the international aspects of the Afghan problem can be discussed here, not internal Afghan affairs. The Soviet Union is ready to continue without delay the appropriate negotiations with the United States on limitation of strategic weapons, and on their curtailment while preserving all the positive things which have so far been achieved in this sphere. Of course, Comrade Brezhnev said in his report, negotiations can be conducted only on the basis of equality and equitable security. [end recording]

Lebanese CP Official Comments

LD232330 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1930 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Statement made to Seyful-Mulyukov by Georges Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, on Brezhnev's report--recorded]

[Text] I am extremely pleased to share with the Soviet workers, people and party their 26th congress, the important historic event which is taking place in extremely important international circumstances. To this event, the peoples of the world, including our Arab peoples, attach great importance. The beginning of this congress work confirms that this international interest is not misplaced.

We heard with extreme interest the important report read by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee. The report contained a deep analysis and evaluation of the development of the international situation and also a review of the USSR's principled and firm foreign policy; it also contained a high level of responsibility regarding the fate of peace, the fate of national liberation and the fate of socialism. Comrade Brezhnev spoke about the CPSU's course to confront the policy of international tension of the peace policy and international detente. He gave a number of constructive and useful proposals in the interest of mankind, regarding disarmament and regarding halting the arms race and the need to put an end to the climate of international tension.

We would like to stress the importance of his proposal to convene an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis, now that the failure of the Camp David accords has been established and now that these accords have reached the real impasse. Thus the Middle East crisis should be represented correctly in order to find a comprehensive solution with the participation of the various parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We must also underline the importance of the proposal, which Comrade Brezhnev stressed today, regarding the need for removing all forms of military presence and military threats from the Persian and Arabian Gulfs and also the Indian Ocean; the ensuring of the security of this region and the safety of its countries and peoples--it being an important, strategic meeting-point, all the proposals regarding the promotion of the national liberation movement and the anti-imperialist struggle in our age, together with ensuring stable peace and preventing the forces of reaction, war and aggression from dragging mankind into the furnace of a new nuclear war.

This spirit of high responsibility actually provides a real guarantee for the peoples of the world, for the workers of the world, for its progressive forces; once more it stresses that the sound course of the international proletariat is that of rallying around the CPSU.

ZAGLADIN EXPLAINS ANNOUNCER-READ BREZHNEV SPEECH

LD232252 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpt] In the course of the press conference, Vladimir Zagladin informed journalists in detail about the progress of the congress' first day. He said, among other things: I want to answer one of your questions that I have received: Why was the direct relay interrupted and the continuation of Comrade Brezhnev's address read by a television announcer?

I wish to say, comrades, that the congress itself determines the procedures concerning both its work and the way in which the various sessions in the congress hall are made public. In keeping with the existing tradition direct relays are not broadcast from sessions. I already mentioned this when I was asked about the appearances of other delegates. This order has been extended also to include the address delivered by Comrade Brezhnev. Tonight at 2100, Comrade Zagladin said, you can watch on television a detailed recording of Comrade Brezhnev's address made by Soviet television.

FURTHER ON DELEGATIONS ARRIVING FOR CONGRESS

PRAVDA Carries Report

LD240857 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 February front-pages a TASS report headlined "Arrival of Foreign Delegations for the 26th CPSU Congress," which includes:

"The United National Independence Party of Zambia, headed by (Shadrek Dzhosias Soko), member of the party's Central Committee."

The PRAVDA version also lists the following as among those welcoming the delegations:

"Members of the CPSU Central Committee S.F. Antonov, B.P. Bugayev, V.F. Zhigalin, A.V. Viktorov, T.B. Guzhenko, A.G. Yegorov, A.A. Yezhevskiy, V.A. Karlov, I.T. Novikov, G.S. Pavlov, B.N. Pastukhov, V.P. Ruben, L.Ya. Florentyev, A.P. Shitikov and A.M. Shkolnikov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee G.A. Arbatov and A.I. Smirnov; members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission T.V. Golubstova and A.S. Chernyayev; USSR Minister S.P. Burenkov and S.A. Shalayev; M.I. Polyakov, first deputy first chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments K.N. Brutents, V.I. Gladyshev, S.V. Zasukhin, V.I. Ostashko, V.N. Sevruk, M.N. Smirnovskiy, P.A. Smolskiy, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, and R.G. Yanovskiy; A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Army Gen S.F. Akhromeyev; CPSU Central Committee Executive and other officials."

Leaders Greet Delegates

A comparison of the item entitled "Delegations Continue To Arrive for Congress" and subtitled "VCP, More Delegations" published on page p 3 of the 26th CPSU Congress section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report headlined "Arrival of Foreign Delegations" and published on pages 1 and 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 February 1981 reveals that PRAVDA adds the following passage:

On page P 4, beginning with the penultimate line of the seventh paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Committee P.P. Grishkyavichus, G.A. Karavayev, K.F. Katushev, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.N. Makeyev, P.S. Neporozhniy, V.P. Orlov, I.I. Sakhnyuk and P.N. Fedoseyev; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee M.P. Georgadze, K.I. Zarodov, V.I. Kochemasov, O.B. Rakhmanin, A.V. Romanov, N.I. Savinkin, V.I. Terebilov and B.N. Chaplin; members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission V.N. Golubev, V.F. Konnov and A.S. Chernyayev; N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.I. Mayorets, USSR minister; V.F. Isayev, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Deputy Chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments K.N. Brutents, I.K. Kapustyan, I.I. Kovalenko, I.I. Kozlov, M.N. Smirnovskiy and A.A. Tyutyunnikov; CPSU Central Committee executives and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATIONS ACTIVITIES CONTINUES

Cubans Lay Wreath

FL231541 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation that arrived in Moscow to attend the 26th CPSU Congress, today laid a wreath at the foot of the Lenin Mausoleum.

The first secretary of the PCC, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, is heading the Cuban delegation to the main event of the Soviet communists. The president of the Councils of State and Ministers is on his seventh visit to the Soviet Union. He was received at the Moscow airport by CPSU Politburo and Secretariat member Konstantin Chernenko.

KWP Delegation Lays Wreath

SK232232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, February 23 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, visiting the Soviet Union to attend the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Lenin in Moscow on February 22.

Present there were G.I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.N. Dmitriyev, director of the Construction Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU; and G.A. Krulin, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Soviet ambassador to Korea.

The delegation was met on the spot by O.B. Rakhmanin, alternate member, and first vice-director of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the CPSU; O.A. Chukanov and M.N. Smirnovsky, vice-directors of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party.

After laying the wreath, the attendants observed a moment of silence.

On the same day the delegation visited the all-union art exhibition of the Soviet Union which opened on the occasion of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

It was accompanied by I.N. Dmitriyev, director of the Construction Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD202354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Comrade Kuznetsov presented awards of the homeland. Orders of Lenin, Gold Serp Molot medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor were presented to delegates to the congress: to (Plotnikov), team leader of builders from Kemerovskaya; to Safronov, writer and editor in chief of the journal OGONEK; to (Frolov), a machinist on the Moscow railway.

Orders of Lenin were awarded to delegates to the congress: Yeltsin, first secretary of the Sverdlovskaya Obkom; Ligachev, first secretary of the Tomskaya CPSU Obkom; (Smirnov), chairman of the board of Tsentrosoyuz.

The Order of Lenin was also received by Ozerov, director of the Mosfilm Studios, People's Artist of the USSR, and (Yastrebov), senior official of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee.

GRISHKYAVICHYUS SPEECH TO LITHUANIAN CONGRESS

WA230001 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 30 Jan 81 pp 2-5

[Report of P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrades!

The 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress is being held in a period when the communists and all Soviet people are approaching in monolithic unity and with tremendous political and labor enthusiasm the 26th CPSU Congress. The upcoming party forum will open new horizons to our country and determine the main directions of the party's activity at the impending stage of communist building.

The further we advance along the path of building communism, the higher the labor and political activeness of the masses and the more indissoluble the unity of the party and the Soviet people. Soviet people are fully resolved to carry out all the party's plans. This is evidenced by the nationwide approval of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the propositions of the speech at the plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This is evidenced by the ongoing discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990."

These remarkable documents sum up the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan and determine the CPSU's strategy and tactics with respect to the most important questions of the country's development under the conditions of the 1980's. Each line of them is imbued with the party's constant concern for an unswerving upsurge in the people's material and cultural living standard. The party's plans are the people's plans. They evoke in Soviet people legitimate satisfaction and a new influx of energy and inspire them to further labor accomplishments.

Each 5-year plan raises our motherland to an increasingly high level of economic and social development. In the 10th Five-Year Plan Soviet people scored new successes in the creation of the material-technical base of communism and the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might.

The 5-year plan was one of advancement in all directions of the development of the economy, science and culture, an unswerving upsurge in the working people's well-being and an enrichment of their spiritual world. The fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples strengthened even further and the mutual relations of all elements of Soviet society and its classes and social groups and nations and nationalities became even more intensive and fruitful in recent years. Socialist democracy was developed. Our country's authority increased immeasurably worldwide thanks to the consistent and unswerving implementation of the party's Leninist foreign policy course--a course of peace, relaxation of international tension and friendship between peoples.

All the Soviet people's successes on the path of communist building and in the international arena are inseparably connected with the party's wise Leninist policy and the titanic activity of its headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and unbending fighter for peace and the people's happiness--Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The communists and working people of Soviet Lithuania, as of our entire country, entirely approve and undividedly support the Communist Party's domestic and foreign

policy. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of Soviet Lithuania are responding to the constant concern of the party and the Soviet state for the good of the people with shock labor and high political consciousness and are making their fitting contribution to the prosperity of our Soviet fatherland and the further strengthening of its economic and scientific-technical potential and defense might. The republic's working people are demonstrating with new force their boundless devotion to the cause of communism, ardent patriotism and internationalism and their unity around the party.

The Lithuanian party organization has arrived at its 18th congress even more organizationally strong and morally conditioned and closely rallied around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee. It has been enriched with the positive experience of organizing and political work, acquired new forces and extended and strengthened its ties to the broad working people's masses.

Our congress completes the report and election campaign in the republic party organization. The report and election party meetings and conferences were in their overwhelming majority conducted at a high organizational and political level and were a great training school for each communist. Proceeding from the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee June and October (1980) plenums and the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the communists analyzed thoroughly and in businesslike fashion the accumulated experience of work on fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th congress, interpreted critically the results that had been achieved and outlined tasks for the future. The report and election campaign showed the increased efficiency of the party organizations, the vanguard role and activeness of the communists and their unshakable resolve to accomplish successfully the plans of economic and social development.

Such significant events as the adoption of the new USSR and Lithuanian SSR constitutions and the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War exerted a tremendous influence on our entire sociopolitical life. The republic's working people commemorated the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania with high political and labor enthusiasm, receiving with great joy and pride the warm and inspirng words of greeting of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the award to Soviet Lithuania of the Order of the October Revolution. The celebration of the 40th anniversary demonstrated Soviet Lithuania's historic achievements, which even the Lithuanian people's most malicious enemies cannot diminish.

Consistently implementing the decisions of the 25th congress and relying on the indestructible friendship and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples, primarily the great Russian people, the republic's communists and working people reached new heights in the development of the economy, science and culture. Much was done in the accomplishment of social tasks connected with a constant rise in the people's well-being and their spiritual development.

National income in the 5-year period increased 10.6 percent and constituted R5.6 billion in 1980. Almost 80 percent of the increase was obtained thanks to increased social labor productivity. Capital investments in the republic's economy increased 20 percent compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Fixed production capital increased 40 percent, and the same percentage thereof was replaced. Some 12 new industrial enterprises and a number of important facilities in other sectors of the economy were commissioned.

The successes scored by the republic's working people and the entire Soviet people in the 10th Five-Year Plan are obvious. But today, summing up the results of the path traversed, we also see shortcomings and gaps in work and measure what has been done against the tasks which the party is determining for the 11th

Five-Year Plan. It is our job at this congress to comprehensively analyze the entire multifaceted activity of the republic party organization and its executive authorities in the past 5-year period, collate the accumulated result and outline tasks and the paths of their accomplishment at the new stage of communist building.

Striving Persistently for a Further Increase in Industrial Production Efficiency

In leadership of the economy the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee concentrated its attention on implementing the economic program formulated by the 25th party congress, the decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with respect to economic building.

A big contribution to the solution of key problems of the economy is being made by industrial workers, who currently create 47.5 percent of the republic's national income. Industrial output in the 5-year period increased almost 27 percent, including a 30-percent increase in the production of producer goods. As much was produced in this time as was manufactured in the Seventh and Eighth Five-Year Plans together. The 5-year plan for total industrial production was fulfilled on 12 December 1980. Output to the tune of R580 million was sold over and above the annual plans.

The collectives of enterprises of light and local industry and the ministries of procurement, construction materials industry and forestry and timber industry, the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and many production associations and enterprises secured the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas.

The Central Committee concentrated attention in the period under review on the speedier development of the industrial sectors determining technical progress and the efficiency of the entire economy: machine building, fuel-energy industry, chemistry and petrochemistry. These sectors' share of total industrial output rose from 28.5 percent in 1975 to 33 percent in 1980.

The 5-year plan quotas for the production of linen cloth, furniture and canned meats, the creation of a large-scale ammonia works and the processing of oil products were fulfilled. The commissioning of the first stage of the Mazheykskiy Oil Refinery, whose construction workers and operators were warmly congratulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in connection with this, was of great significance for an improvement in the fuel-energy balance and the comprehensive development of the whole economy of the republic.

A principal task set by the 25th CPSU Congress was an increase in every possible way in the technical level of production and the quality of output and the renewal and broadening of its assortment. Almost 700 shops and sections were comprehensively mechanized and approximately 1,100 mechanized flow lines and transfer machines were introduced in the 5-year plan. The level of labor mechanization and automation rose. This provided for the release of more than 68,000 persons and an annual saving of R440 million. Approximately 600 new types of machinery, equipment, instruments and other articles were introduced in production. Almost half of them was assimilated for the first time in the country.

Last year the production of products of the highest quality category amounted to 20 percent of total output. Thus the socialist pledges adopted in this respect were fulfilled. Good results were achieved by the collectives of the Mazheyskiy Compressors Plant and Panevezhis "Ekranas" Plant, which manufactured almost the entire product in the highest quality category. The color television equipment manufactured at the Shyaulyay Television Plant imeni 40-letiya Sovetskoy Litvy was positively appraised at the 1980 Olympics.

Consumer goods production was constantly at the center of attention of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers. It increased 22 percent in the 5-year period, including a 1.5 times increase in cultural-social and household items. The production of furniture, refrigerators, carpets and carpeting, cloth and a number of other commodities developed at the highest rate. The manufacture of consumer goods expanded considerably at machine-building and metal-working enterprises.

Much attention was paid in the period under review to the further development of all forms of transport and means of communications. Almost R340 million of state capital investments were spent on the construction of new facilities and the modernization and retooling of operating transport enterprises in the 5-year period. A great deal of work was done on the construction of highways, bridges and other road facilities.

As a result of the measures adopted the freight turnover of all forms of transport increased almost 16 percent and passenger turnover 18 percent in the 5-year period. The increase in the volume of transport operations was achieved mainly thanks to increased labor productivity.

Telephone communications and radio and television were further developed, and postal services were expanded.

While evaluating the results of the work of industry and transport positively as a whole we cannot fail to see various gaps and shortcomings in these sectors. Industry was unable to reach the level of the 5-year plan quotas in production volume growth rate and labor productivity growth.

The furniture and woodworking, food and meat and dairy sectors of industry, the production associations of fish industry and the "Vil'nyuselektrosvar," the Vilnius "Komunaras" Machine Tool-Building Plant, the Kaunas Radio Plant and others failed to secure the planned growth. The quotas for the production of cotton cloth, outerwear, footwear, television receivers and bicycles were not met.

The ministries and departments and labor collectives undoubtedly encountered difficulties of an objective nature. The recent poor-crop years considerably influenced the level of production of industry's food sectors, particularly the meat and dairy sector. There were certain difficulties in the work of fish industry. Certain production capacities scheduled by the 5-year plan were not introduced for a number of reasons. Shortcomings in planning and the quotas' lack of balance with labor, financial and material resources were also reflected.

But it is not just a question of these reasons alone. Certain ministries and departments, gorkoms and raykoms and enterprise managers and party organizations failed to make use of all available resources and potential for the growth of production and its increased efficiency. Nor was everything done in this area by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers. Enterprises of construction materials industry, construction industry, chemical and food industry and a number of other sectors failed to make full use of production capacity. We did not succeed in raising equipment's shift-work index, and in certain sectors it even fell somewhat.

Given this situation, it was not possible to stabilize the output-capital ratio, which declined compared with 1975 in all sectors of industry except for power engineering, machine building and wood processing.

The noncomposite nature of the introduction of individual interconnected facilities, shortcomings in the organizationof production and the introduction of progressive experience and incomplete supplies of certain types of raw material resources were reflected primarily here. And these are mainly reasons for which

we ourselves, the standard of economic and organizing work of the ministries, enterprises and associations and performance discipline and management personnel are responsible.

Some managers have not yet achieved the efficient use of labor resources and have not given up attempts to secure plan fulfillment mainly thanks to an increase in the number of those employed. In this connection the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers set a limit to the number of those employed in industry. This enabled us to make more rational use of labor resources to a certain extent. But there are appreciable shortcomings in this sphere even now. The Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and many ministries and departments have become reconciled to instances of the retention of above-plan numbers of workers, and the local party authorities and primary party organizations are not monitoring properly enterprise administration activity in these important questions.

The mechanization of auxiliary processes and subsidiary work remains a weak link. The 10th Five-Year Plan targets for a reduction in manual labor were not met in full. The number of workers engaged in manual labor is only declining slowly primarily at enterprises and associations of instrument making and food, meat and dairy and furniture and woodworking industry.

Insufficient work was performed in the sphere of an improvement in the organization of labor and, in particular, the introduction of collective forms thereof. Roughly only one-half of industrial workers is currently working in brigades, and only one out of every six brigades is paid by final result. This form of the organization of work contributes to the labor productivity growth of each worker and the collective as a whole. It should become the basic form of labor organization in the future.

Losses of work time owing to whole-day and intrashift idling, absenteeism and authorized leave were reduced somewhat in the 5-year plan. Nevertheless, average losses of work time in industry are still considerable.

In execution of the corresponding CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers determined measures to strengthen labor discipline and reduce personnel turnover in the economy. Unfortunately, these measures have not been properly implemented everywhere. Personnel turnover is still great at enterprises of the ministries of construction materials industry, food and local industry and motor transport and highways and the Klaypeda "Sirius" Plant, the Shyaulyay "Vayras" Plant and a number of others.

At many enterprises the party and union organizations and managers are failing to display due concern for an improvement in the workers' work and social conditions, a comprehensive solution of economic and social-everyday questions and the creation of stable production collectives. Thus for a number of years at the Kaunas Radio Plant the former management failed to settle the urgent social-everyday needs of the thousands-strong collective. It should be said that the union ministries of electrical equipment industry and instrument building, means of automation and control systems also are rendering the enterprises under their jurisdiction insufficient help in the solution of these problems.

It is necessary to improve the selection and placement of foremen everywhere. Due attention is still not being paid everywhere to strengthening the foreman's authority and increasing his role in the solution of production and social questions in the collectives. Problems of work with foremen were recently discussed at a republic rally and examined in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. The outlined measures must be implemented persistently.

We did not succeed in fully solving the problem of insuring the normal and steady operation of the transport organizations. Railroad and motor transport in public use failed to cater fully for the increased amounts of freight shipments, which caused additional difficulties in the work of certain sectors of the economy.

There are still many instances of certain ministries and departments and industrial, construction and other enterprises and organizations which make use of the services of transport adopting insufficient measures to reduce the above-norm idling of the rolling stock, cut down on trucks' empty runs and increase the level of mechanization of materials handling operations. Uncoordinated operations and inadequate performance discipline are permitted in the joint work of transport organizations and enterprises of other sectors of the economy. There are shortcomings in passenger service and the preservation of the freight being shipped.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum that the main task of the next 5-year plan is a consistent increase in the people's well-being. We are obliged in this connection to implement with redoubled and tripled energy the party's policy of an increase in production efficiency and work quality. It is essential to direct all managerial, operational and planning activity toward the achievement of high final economic results and the fuller satisfaction of growing social and personal requirements.

Inasmuch as the congress delegates will also hear the report of Comrade R. Songayla, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th congress "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990," permit me to dwell merely on some of the most important tasks of the development of the republic's economy in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

According to preliminary calculations, it is planned that national income will increase 16-18 percent. It is essential that no less than 85 percent of the increase in national income be secured thanks to intensive factors. Industrial production is to increase 21-24 percent. It is planned to obtain 82-83 percent of the entire increase in industrial output thanks to labor productivity growth.

As in previous years, power engineering, electronics and radioelectronics industry and also oil refining are to be developed at the fastest pace. It is very important to continue to strengthen the sectors processing agricultural raw material and producing consumer goods. Although, as mentioned earlier, their production did increase, the 5-year quota remained underfulfilled. It is necessary to insure the preferential development of the production of products the public's need for which is still not being fully satisfied. We must strive for a considerable increase in the volume, a broadening of the assortment and in improvement in the quality of children's commodities, footwear, garments, particularly cotton, and various household goods made from local raw material, wood and metal. In the industrial sectors manufacturing foodstuffs all efforts should be geared to continuous provision of the public with high-quality food products in broad assortment.

In the Ninth and 10th five-year plans we began to turn our industry and, indeed, the entire economy in the direction of intensive development. The party sets the task of unconditional completion of this important work in the forthcoming decade. Here, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, is the crux of our party's economic strategy. Questions of an increase in labor productivity and production intensification should be at the center of the practical activity of each party organization, the soviet and management authorities and each labor collective.

The main increase in production in industry has to be obtained on the basis of operating capacity thanks to its better use, reconstruction and modernization and the extension of specialization and cooperation.

The rational use of labor resources is an important task of the party, soviet and management authorities. We cannot allow the squandering of work time and violations of labor and plan discipline or be reconciled to the retention of above-plan numbers of workers.

It is essential that the republic Gosplan and State Committee for Labor and Social Problems introduce more rapidly the system of balance sheets of labor resources on a republic scale and also for the cities and rayons, which provides for the distribution of manpower strictly in accordance with objective requirements of the development of the economy and which has been approved by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers. It is necessary to establish effective control over observance of the labor plans and the limits on the number of workers and employees.

In consistent implementation of the party's economic policy a most important place is occupied by the measures to improve planning and refine the entire economic mechanism which are being implemented in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees adopted in July 1979. A certain amount of work has been done in this sphere in the republic, but a considerable amount still has to be done in the future. An important task is introducing the new system of indicators and criteria of the evaluation of economic activity and strengthening cost accounting at all levels of production management. The Gosplan and the ministries and departments are called on to solve questions which arise on a more current basis and to assist enterprises and organizations in introducing new methods of management.

We are faced with a great deal of work in the 11th Five-Year Plan on further development of the energy base. It is important to commission within the scheduled times the first capacities of the Ignalina Nuclear and Kayshyadoris Water Storage power stations and the Vilnius TETs-3.

Together with this it is essential to insure the strictest regime of thrift in the use of fuel, electric and thermal energy, metals and other raw materials and intermediate goods and make more extensive use of local types of fuel and secondary fuel-energy resources.

Much has to be done to improve the work of transport. The freight turnover of all forms of transport is scheduled to increase 24 percent. Freight shipments in packets and containers should be further developed. It is necessary to complete the reconstruction of the Radvilishkis--Petrashyunay railroad section and begin this work on the Utena--Panevezhis section. Considering the ever increasing traffic intensity and capacity of motor vehicles, it is necessary to complete the modernization of the Kaunas-Klaypeda main highway and other roads of great economic importance.

The principal task of the republic's communications workers is the comprehensive automation of all types of electric communications and the further modernization and improvement of postal services. It is necessary to extend the zone of the republic population's reliable reception of radio broadcasting and television.

A most important factor of an increase in production efficiency is the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. It is essential to resolutely channel available scientific-technical potential into the elaboration and solution of comprehensive programs and the accelerated introduction of sicentific-technical developments. Energetic activity in this area will contribute to the increased integration of science and production.

Increasing Agricultural Production

Agriculture was further developed in the 10th Five-Year Plan thanks to the daily wise leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and the purposeful work of the republic's party organization to implement the CPSU's agrarian policy.

Important measures were implemented to strengthen its material-technical base. Some R3.5 billion of state and kolkhoz capital investments or 21 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan were spent to this end in the 5-year plan. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz fixed capital increased 48 percent and the power-worker ratio 61 percent. Power consumption doubled. The fleet of tractors, grain-harvesting combines, trucks and other equipment was replenished. Some 544,000 hectares of overmoist and marshy land were drained, and 162,000 hectares of improved meadow and pasture were harnessed. The 5-year plan for these operations was fulfilled.

The plan-based and purposeful intensification of production concentration and specialization on the basis of interfarm cooperation was the determining direction in the development of agriculture and the strengthening of its material-technical base. The newly created system of the agrochemical servicing of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes was refined.

Much was done in the last 5-year period to reorganize the countryside. Production, housing and cultural-social construction in the countryside was undertaken in accordance with area planning outlines which determined the network of residential communities and production centers and planned the location of educational, cultural and public health establishments, children's preschool establishments and other consumer service facilities. The resettlement of inhabitants from farmsteads in well-appointed communities, in which approximately 60 percent of the rural population already lives, continued.

A considerable amount of work was done in the period under review to strengthen agriculture with skilled personnel. The number of agricultural specialists with higher education working on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises increased 68 percent.

The strengthening of the material-technical base, the increased level of party and state leadership and the selfless labor of the farmers enabled us to secure a further growth in agricultural production. Despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions of the last 3 years, the average annual gross agricultural product in the 10th Five-Year Plan increased 4.5 percent compared with the average annual level of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, including 15 percent for public sector farms. The entire increase in the agricultural product was secured thanks to an increase in labor productivity, which in the 5-year plan as a whole increased 30 percent. The average annual grain harvest on farms of the public sector increased 17 percent and the production of meat 19 percent, milk 16 percent and eggs 48 percent. The 5-year plan quotas for state purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries, milk and eggs were fulfilled.

Agricultural production in the 10th Five-Year Plan developed the most steadily in Varenskiy, Shirvintskiy and Trakayskiy rayons, which fulfilled the 5-year quotas for sale to the state of all the main types of agricultural product, and also in Vil'nyusskiy, Kaunasskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Panevezhskiy and Prenayskiy rayons. High grain harvests are cultivated annually on Ionishkskiy Rayon's Order of Lenin "Baryunay" Kolkhoz, Kapsukskiy Rayon's Order of Lenin Kolkhoz imeni Chernyakhovskiy and Kolkhoz imeni V. Kapsukas, on Plungeskiy Rayon's "Sotsialistinis kyalyas," Kedaynskiy Rayon's Order of the Labor Red Banner "Ritu aushra," Vilkavishkskiy Rayon's "I komunizma" and Panevezhskiy Rayon's "Tiyesa" kolkhozes, on Yurbarkskiy Rayon's Horticultural Sovkhoz imeni Michurin and on certain other farms, which harvested 35-47 quintals of grain per hectare on average in the 5-year plan. Many farms are obtaining good harvests of other agricultural crops also.

In these years, which were difficult for agriculture, the republic's rural workers constantly felt the party's paternal concern, support and assistance with fodder and other products and material-technical facilities. On behalf of the congress we express our cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the country's government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for this generous assistance and the great concern for the affairs and needs of our republic's working people.

While assessing positively that which was achieved, today we must report to the congress that the 5-year plan targets for the growth of the gross agricultural product and the production of individual plant-growing and animal husbandry products were not fulfilled. The republic remained in the state's debt in the sale of sugar beet, flax fiber, livestock and poultry. This, in turn, led to somewhat of a deterioration in the economic position of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Net kolkhoz income and sovkhoz profit declined, labor expenditure and the prime costs of the basic agricultural products increased and some farms ended 1980 with losses.

It has to be admitted that the Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Fishing Administration, many raykoms, rayispolkoms and their agricultural administrations and farm managers, specialists and party organizations were unable to counterpose to the difficult conditions organization and cool-headedness, make full use of available possibilities and reduce losses to a minimum. Nor was due persistence in implementation of the planned measures always displayed on the part of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers. On a number of farms and in a number of rayons the standard of farming is still low, insufficient organic fertilizer is being applied and a fitting struggle is not being waged for the rational use of each hectare of land. This is primarily the reason for the fact that on the farms of 12 rayons the average annual cereals' yield in the 10th Five-Year Plan was lower than the level of the Ninth Five-Year Plan and that in 1980 a number of farms harvested less than 10 quintals of grain per hectare. The largest number of such farms was in Kel'meskiy, Ignalinskiy, Tel'shyayskiy and Akmyanskiy rayons.

The decline in the productiveness of the dairy herd, which in 1980 amounted to only 2,942 kilos of milk per cow on average in the republic, which was allowed to occur cannot be explained merely by objective reasons. The average daily weight gains of livestock during fattening, the realized weight of calves and a number of other indicators declined. The biggest slump in animal husbandry in recent years was allowed to occur in Yurbarkskiy, Raseynskiy, Shakyayskiy, Tauragskiy and Shilal'skiy rayons.

The main reason for the situation which has come about is the weakness of the fodder base, in particular, the inadequate level of the production of grain and coarse and succulent fodder. In not one year of the 10th Five-Year Plan did we manage to fulfill the plans for grain, silage and fodder root crop production.

Agricultural science is called on to make an increasing contribution to the development of agriculture. The CPSU Central Committee decree "The Work of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Farming To Increase the Effectiveness of Research and Introduce Scientific-Technical Achievements in Agricultural Production" contributed to a considerable extent to extending science's integration with production.

But today also it is necessary to address certain remarks to the agricultural scientific research institutes. Their impact on agricultural production still does not correspond in full to modern requirements. It is essential to refine measures to enhance the overall standard of farming and the fight against weeds and galvanize work on the cultivation and introduction of new strains of agricultural crops, primarily cereals and potatoes, of a higher yield and possessing

better qualities. In the sphere of animal husbandry pureblood breeding and an increase in the animals' productiveness require scientists' persistent attention. The structure of the feed base, particularly for the dairy herd, is in need of more in-depth scientific justification. There are unsolved questions in the sphere of production specialization and concentration, the development of inter-farm relations and an improvement in cost accounting relations. In a word, purposeful comprehensive research and its introduction in all spheres of agricultural production is needed. The Ministry of Agriculture is called on to play a more active part in this.

Big and crucial tasks confront the rural workers in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The draft Main Directions in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990 provide for an 8-10 percent increase in the average annual gross agricultural product compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The republic's agriculture will continue to specialize in the area of dairy-meat and pureblood animal husbandry in combination with an increase in the production of grain and coarse and succulent fodder.

It is planned to obtain the main increase in the farming product by way of an increase in the yield of all agricultural crops and a reduction in harvest losses. Securing on all farms high and stable yields of grain crops and a considerable increase in gross grain harvests remains an exceptionally important task.

Of the 19 rayons cultivating sugar beet, only Alitusskiy, Lazdiyskiy and Prenayskiy rayons fulfilled the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas for purchases of this crop. It is essential to strive for a considerable increase in the sugar beet yield and the unconditional fulfillment of the plans of its production and state purchases.

We have to substantially put to rights the business of the cultivation of potatoes on specialized farms and implement measures guaranteeing high and stable yields and gross harvests of this crop. Together with an improvement in agrotechnics for this it is also essential to improve the placement of the sown areas. Basically all farms should have certain areas for potatoes both for food purposes and for livestock fodder.

Although there was an improvement in recent years in the population's provision with vegetables, not everything has been done here either. The plans for the sale of certain types of vegetable remained unfulfilled both in individual years and in the 5-year plan as a whole. This situation mainly came about as a consequence of the low yield of the vegetable crops.

Organization of the cultivation, procurement, shipment, storage, processing and sales of vegetables, fruit, berries, potatoes and their processed products is henceforward entrusted to the newly formed Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. We must staff the ministry machinery with capable and experienced personnel and concern ourselves in earnest with strengthening its material-technical base and defining its functions and tasks. In a word, it is necessary to strive to insure that the new ministry cater for the precise and coordinated work of all farms, enterprises, establishments and organizations specialized in this field and fundamentally improve the supplies of this valuable product to the population.

It is planned to drain a further 440,000-460,000 hectares and build irrigation systems of 15,000 hectares in the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is essential that the reclamative organizations concentrate attention on the quality of the meliorative work, the modernization and technical improvement of the meliorative systems and an improvement in their operation. At the same time it is necessary to make more efficient use of this land.

Concern for providing animal husbandry fully with fodder remains a key task of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. The way to its solution is primarily an increase in the yield of all fodder crops, annual fulfillment of the plans for the procurement of all types of fodder and the extensive enlistment here of progressive techniques.

It is essential that the main attention be paid to the full-value feeding of cattle, primarily the dairy herd. We must first of all strive to insure that no less than 1.5-2 tons of high-quality hay per cow be laid in annually. It is necesary to sharply increase the cultivation of fodder cabbage to insure the cows' normal feeding at the time of transition from the pasturing period to the stalling. To enrich the fodder with protein it is necessary to considerably extend the areas and raise the yield of leguminous crops such as lupins, vetch, peas, rape, fodder bean, alfalfa, sainfoin, clover and others. Leguminous grass should occupy no less than half of the sown grass stand.

The farm managers and specialists are obliged to radically alter their attitude toward grassland. Owing to poor care and incorrect exploitation, a considerable proportion of the improved hayfields and pastures has essentially become uselss. The sown perennial grasses give an extremely low harvest, partially for objective reasons also, on many farms. The ministries of agriculture and land reclamation and water resources and kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers are obliged to adopt measures for the speediest reseeding of low-yielding meadows and pastures and for the future to organize matters such that this fodder land be renewed in planned manner and in good time. It is necessary to improve the seed breeding of meadow-pasture grass and organize more rationally the fertilization and care of the meadows and pastures.

The task is to lay in annually no less than 20 quintals of full-value feed units per standard head of livestock. This is the main prerequisite of the successful development of animal husbandry.

Milk production demands special efforts. We are faced with the task, raised by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, of raising the productiveness of the dairy herd in the near future to 4,000-5,000 kilos of milk on average per cow. It is essential that this indicator be increased in the 11th Five-Year Plan even to 3,500 kilos. In the very near future there should be no more farms with an average per cow milk yield of less than 3,000 kilos. At the same time it is necessary to insure the stable growth of the numbers of the dairy herd. In addition to a fundamental improvement in the fodder base it is necessary for the achievement of these indicators to persistently improve breeding and the material-technical base of milk production.

In meat production the main attention should be paid to an increase in the realized weight of livestock and a reduction in the duration of its fattening. By the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan it is essential to have increased the live weight of cattle sold for meat to an average of 450-500 kilos and of hogs to 100-105 kilos.

It is necessary to make far better use of the possibilities of hog raising. Unfortunately, there was no appreciable increase in the 10th Five-Year Plan in pork's proportion of total meat production. In the 11th Five-Year Plan we must accomplish the task of obtaining no less than 1 quintal of pork on average per hectare of plowland on farms of the public sector.

Together with the further development of public animal husbandry it is very important to encourage in every possible way the production of animal husbandry products on the population's private subsidiary farms. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Measures for an Increase in the Production of Agricultural Products on the Citizens' Private Subsidiary

Farms" serves as a dependable support in this important matter. An urgent task is to give a good explanation of the content of this most important document to the kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens and organize the implementation of the measures outlined therein. We must render all-conceivable assistance to the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, pensioners, employees and other rural inhabitants in acquiring livestock, in particular, and continue to provide a sufficient quantity of piglets and chicks, create the best conditions for fodder supplies and help in the tilling of the land and the cultivation of the harvest and the sale to the state of the surplus product produced in this sector. To create conditions more conducive to private subsidiary farming the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers adopted decisions on an increase in the plot of land directly attached to the rural inhabitant's farmstead to 0.25 hectares and on the formation of central communities of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in cities of rayon jurisdiction and urban-type communities. In this connection the republic Gosstroy must in the immediate future replan rural communities accordingly.

The specialization and concentration of production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration will remain the arterial direction of the further development of agriculture. The principal landmarks of this work in the period to come were determined last year at a conference of agricultural workers and in the subsequent corresponding Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decree.

Our task is to make more efficient use of capital investments. It is advisable to channel them mainly into the construction of new dairy complexes and the modernization and expansion of operating animal husbandry premises, including hog-raising premises, in order for hogs to be raised and fattened on each farm, as a rule. Special attention should be paid to the rapid assimilation and use at full capacity of completed large-scale industrial-type hog-raising enterprises.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee paid constant attention to strengthening the economy of the lagging farms and rayons. They were allocated increased material-technical and financial resources. But not all rayons were able to take advantage of this sufficiently effectively. Whereas in Trakayskiy, Shirvintskiy and Vil'nyusskiy rayons the situation improved somewhat, this cannot be said about Akmyanskiy, Mazheykskiy and Zarasayskiy rayons.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and the Economic Stimulation of the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products," a most important task of the party, soviet, planning, management and union authorities is a further improvement in plan work at all levels of agricultural production management and a transition to new methods of stimulation. It is necessary to analyze in depth the economic and financial position of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and adopt measures to strengthen their economy, particularly that of the unprofitable farms, put an end to unproductive expenditure and extravagance in the expenditure of resources and make fuller use of on-farm potential.

Much needs to be done in the sphere of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of labor in agriculture. A big contribution to the accomplishment of these most important tasks has to be made by the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

It is essential that forestry and woodworking industry workers introduce more extensively the specialized, rational and multipurpose use of forest resources and their timely reproduction. It is very important to reduce losses of felled timber in the woods and to improve the use of byproducts.

The development and introduction of comprehensive outlines for the use and protection of river basins and other waters, extension of the construction of purification installations, the implementation of anti-erosion measures and the afforestation of eroded land unfit for agriculture are the most important tasks in the sphere of nature conservation.

The product of the fish farms remains in short supply. It is essential that the Fish Farming Administration workers strive more persistently and purposefully for the high productiveness of each hectare of water area.

The problem of the training and retention in the countryside of specialists with the highest qualifications and mass occupation personnel, primarily stockbreeders and machine operators, remains very urgent. It is essential that the Gosplan, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education and Komsomol Central Committee in conjunction with the raykoms and rayispolkoms intensify work on the selection, training, placement and education of agriculture specialists and mass occupation workers and implement the complex of measures devised by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers to retain this personnel in the countryside. Vocational-technical schools should be created in basically every rayon in the 5-year plan. It is particularly important to improve the vocational guidance of students in the rural general educational schools, insure the full staffing of the rural vocational-technical schools and send more young women to these schools, extending the range of occupations most suited to them. Specialties for young women should be introduced in each rural vocational-technical school.

Thus in the agricultural sphere the republic party organization is confronted with big and crucial tasks. The successful fulfillment of the new 5-year plan will largely depend on how we succeed in fulfilling the quotas of its first year and the start we make to the 5-year plan. The party, soviet and management authorities and the rural party organizations must make socialist competition for the successful achievement of the planned limits and the creation of a firm foundation for successful work throughout the 11th Five-Year Plan even more widespread.

Improving Capital Construction in Every Way Possible

In the period under review the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee paid great attention to capital construction. Questions of its improvement and the activity of the primary party organizations and collectives of the construction sites and construction industry enterprises were regularly examined in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers and the party and soviet authorities locally. The construction organizations were rendered great practical assistance in strengthening the personnel and the material-technical base and improving the workers' work and social conditions.

A number of measures was implemented to concentrate the capital investments and reduce incomplete construction. A considerable amount of work is being performed on improving the economic mechanism and intensifying its influence on the final results of construction production. Since 1977 the Ministry of Construction has been working under the conditions of the new system of planning, which provides for settlement in accordance with the final result: for a facility or production capacity which has been handed over. The ministry fulfilled the 5-year plan for the commodity construction product. The 2-year planning of housing and municipal and cultural-social construction is being exercised in cities of republic jurisdiction and in a number of rayon centers. All this contributed to the successful fulfillment of a large program of capital construction. More than R8 billion were invested in the republic's economy in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and construction and installation work was carried out to the tune of almost R5 billion. These amounts exceed the quotas envisaged by the 5-year plan.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee concentrated its attention primarily on the most important construction projects. All the production facilities envisaged in the national economic plans were commissioned, the 5-year plan for the introduction of housing, hospitals, polyclinics and out-patient departments was fulfilled and many other cultural-social facilities were built.

However, there are still serious shortcomings, difficulties and problems in capital construction. The plans for the commissioning of fixed capital and also the plans for capital investment and construction and installation work were not fulfilled in all sectors of the economy. The ministries of construction and rural construction permitted a considerable lagging to develop in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the fulfillment of annual plans for contractual work. This was particularly noticeable in the construction of agricultural and municipal service, chemical industry and construction materials industry facilities and in the fulfillment of construction and installation work in Vilnius and Kapsukas and in Trakayskiy, Tauragskiy and certain other rayons.

There was essentially no growth in labor productivity in the last 5-year plan in the republic's main construction organizations. This was primarily the result of the insufficient attention on the part of construction project leaders and party organizations to questions of an improvement in the organization of labor and party-political work among the construction workers. The leaders of the construction ministries and departments and the construction site party organizations must adopt the necessary measures for the better use of construction equipment and mechanisms and work time and the eradication of indiscipline and a don't-care attitude.

For the successful introduction of the new system of management it is essential to tie in the plans more closely with the material-technical resources and possibilities of the construction organizations, strengthen cost accounting in all elements and increase the responsibility of all participants in the construction production line.

Much has been done in the republic in recent years to enhance the quality of construction. But instances of shoddy work are still frequent, and the deadlines for the commissioning of a number of facilities are disrupted owing to work that has to be redone and poor-quality work. The republic Gosstroy must exercise stricter supervision of the quality of construction, particularly housing construction, and the construction materials and products and of the observance of construction legislation.

There were positive changes in the period under review in the industrialization of construction and the production of new construction materials. However, the rate and scale of technical progress in the sector still do not correspond to present-day requirements. It is essential that the Gosstroy, construction ministries and departments, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the scientific research organizations find more effective ways to introduce the achievements of technical progress in construction.

Strong planning organizations and a large creative detachment of architects, which have created many good facilities, operate in the republic. However, they do not always cope with the elaboration of planning-technical documentation within the established times. And the quality of a number of plans leaves much to be desired. Their materials- and labor-intensiveness are still high. These shortcomings must be removed more rapidly.

The supply services are largely to blame for the fact that certain construction materials, particularly lumber, and also equipment were not fully supplied for the construction projects throughout the 5-year plan. On the other hand, the leaders of the construction ministries and departments and the party and union

organizations of the construction projects are still not paying sufficient attention to the preservation and economical expenditure of construction materials and products. We must continue to persistently struggle against the dispersal of forces and resources at numerous projects and to reduce the amount of incomplete construction.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum emphasized particularly pointedly the importance of an improvement in Soviet people's housing conditions. It is essential that the gorkoms and raykoms make an in-depth study of the reasons for the shortcomings and gaps in housing construction and prevent their repetition. We must continue to expand prefabricated housing construction without reducing the amount of construction by the other traditional methods. For the purpose of retaining personnel in the countryside and creating the most favorable conditions for the rural workers' work and social life it is necessary to build considerably more farmstead-type homes together with the essential farm buildings and cultural-social facilities and to continue work on providing the rural villages with amenities.

An Increase in the People's Living Standard--The Party's Highest Goal

The highest goal of our party's economic strategy was and remains concern for the good of the people, a constant upsurge in Soviet people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of the best conditions for the all-around development of the personality. "I believe," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "that it is the most party-minded approach when concern for the good of the people is put at the top of the list."

This was the main task of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the thrust of the party's socioeconomic policy for the future also remains the same.

In the last 5-year plan almost R6 billion more than in the previous 5 years were spent in our republic alone on measures to raise the people's living standard.

The proportion of the national income channeled into the population's consumption needs increased from 72 percent in 1975 to 78 percent in 1980. Real income per capita increased 19 percent and the social consumption funds by a factor of more than 1.3. There was an increase in the wages of more than 350,000 workers of the nonproduction sphere. The average wage of workers and employees in the 5-year period increased more than 17 percent. Kolkhoz members' pay increased 20 percent.

Measures were implemented to improve the pensions of kolkhoz members and a number of other categories of workers and also the material-social conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War. Some R2.4 billion was spent in the 5-year plan on the payment of pensions and benefits.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee will continue to display unflagging concern for the social security of the working people. It is essential that the Ministry of Social Security and the party and soviet authorities improve this work, respond promptly and sensitively to the working people's needs and constantly improve the material-social conditions of invalids and war veterans.

It would be advisable to examine the question of the allocation of personal pensions for hero-mothers who have raised and brought up well 10 and more children. It is essential to pay more attention to large families in the solution of social questions and in material and moral encouragement.

We have progressed markedly in the solution of the housing problem. Some 9.6 million square meters of total living space were built in the republic in the 10th Five-Year Plan. This enabled approximately 750,000 people to improve their

housing conditions. The architectural appearance of the cities and rural communities has become more modern, and housing with improved apartment layout is being built. The level of its provision with amenities rose. Considerable success was achieved in the formation of modern kolkhoz and sovkhoz communities.

The physical plant of education, culture and public health was strengthened, and a great amount of work was done to improve the population's work, social and leisure conditions. New schools for 128,000 pupils were built in the 5-year plan. This made it possible to almost halve the number of pupils in the cities attending schools in a second shift. The number of places in children's preschool establishments increased by almost one-third.

There was a considerable expansion and strengthening of the material-technical base of the treatment and prophylactic establishments. Some R95 million of state capital investments or 43 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan were used in the 5-year period for the construction of health service facilities. Some 5,400 hospital beds and 53 polyclinics and out-patient departments capable of taking in 11,000 patients per shift were commissioned. A children's hospital with 300 places, an oncological dispensary with 450 places and the first stage of a general hospital with 1,000 places were built in Vilnius. The inhabitants of Kaunas, Klaypeda, Shyaulyay and Panevezhis and Yurbarkskiy, Raseynskiy, Radvilishskiy, Shilutskiy and Varenskiy Rayons acquired new hospital buildings, and those of Akmyanskiy, Mazheykskiy, Shilal'skiy and Shal'chininkskiy rayons acquired groups of central rayon hospitals. Some 34 out-patient clinics, of which 22 were thanks to the kolkhozes' pooled resources, were built in rural localities.

Together with this the Ministry of Health must be more decisive in removing the causes of the public's justified complaints about the quality and standard of medical services.

A number of houses of culture in rayon centers and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the Museum of the Revolution in Vilnius, a picture gallery in Kaunas and a number of other projects were commissioned.

Retail commodity turnover in the period under review increased 29 percent and surpassed the 5-year plan quota. The sale of cultural-social commodities grew at a preferential rate. Currently practically every family has a radio receiver and a refrigerator, and two-thirds of families have television receivers and washing machines. The structures of the commodities consumed by the rural and urban populations have become more alike.

The services sphere has become a major mechanized sector of the economy. Consumer services increased 42 percent in the 5-year period. It is very important to continue to develop consumer services for the rural population at a preferential rate.

The planned diverse measures for securing the further development of social production and its increased efficiency extend the possibilities of the consistent implementation of the CPSU's policy of a further upsurge of the people's material and cultural living standard in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

For a fundamental improvement in the population's provision with food the CPSU Central Committee, on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, set the task of the development of a food program. The production of food products depends not only on agriculture but also on many other sectors of the economy. Therefore the task is to insure that the Gosplan and the ministries and departments which are part of the single agrarian-industrial complex draw up measures in the immediate future for the solution of the food problem in order to improve the population's provision with foodstuffs and industry's provision with agricultural raw material.

The ministries and departments and enterprises and associations should continue to strengthen their relations with retail trade, respond more sensitively and promptly to changes in the consumption situation and adopt measures to increase the production and improve the supply to the population of foodstuffs and basic necessities.

It is important to continue to develop the material-technical base of retail trade, public catering and the services sphere. Capital investments should be channeled primarily into an expansion of warehousing, potato storage and the modernization of trade and consumer services. It is very important to make full use of the 5-percent deductions from capital investments to be channeled into housing construction. There are shortcomings in the organization of the catering for workers, students and schoolchildren. A number of industrial enterprises and construction organizations lacks canteens, and certain operating canteens are cooped up in cramped unadapted premises and are poorly equipped.

It is essential that we strive to insure in the current 5-year plan that each farm have not only a well-equipped dining hall but also a store and pavilion or comprehensive consumer service reception center and also a kindergarten. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes should participate in solving this problem.

There are still instances of violations of trading and service rules, low quality and a failure to observe the deadlines for the fulfillment of orders at sales and consumer service enterprises. It is essential in this connection that the party and soviet authorities locally adopt more effective measures to remove shortcomings in the organization of consumer service and eradicate abuses and lax management and displays of rudeness and a disrespectful attitude on the part of certain workers toward the purchasers, clients and customers.

The republic party organization will continue to direct its efforts toward the fuller satisfaction of the population's growing requirements.

A most important component of the republic party organization's entire activity in the period under review was its work on the formation of the new man as a creative, spiritually rich and harmoniously developed personality. Questions of an improvement in ideological work and its increased efficacy were constantly within the sights of the Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations.

Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee formulated and implemented concrete measures to insure the close unity of ideological-political, labor, moral and aesthetic education with regard for the specific feature of the collectives and the singularities of the requirements and interests of the working people.

The study everywhere of the works of the classic authors of Marxism-Leninism, CPSU Central Committee documents, the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and his books "Malaya Zemlya" "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands", which were awarded the Lenin Prize, exerted a great beneficent influence on the republic party organization's multifaceted activity in the communist education of the working people.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education" was a combat, long-term program of activity. Realization of the tasks raised therein enabled us to unite even more actively the efforts of the party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations and enhance the role of the managers, labor collectives, the family and the school in the molding of the communist convictions and the moral-political and professional qualities of each individual.

Three Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenums and city and rayon party organization activist plenums and conferences were devoted to urgent questions of a further strengthening of educational work in this field. Measures to strengthen ideological work were implemented most efficiently, consistently and persistently in the Vil'nyusskaya city, the Anikshchayskaya, Trakayskaya and Shyaulyayskaya rayon and a number of other party organizations.

Developing Socialist Competition and Increasing its Efficacy and Educative Role

An important lever of economic and social progress and a school of the working people's political, labor and moral education is socialist competition. Both the organizing and the ideological-political work of the republic party organization was geared to its utmost development. Competition became even more popular, purposeful and comprehensive in the 5-year plan. Labor competitiveness and rivalry increased. There was a considerable increase in the efficacy and fruitfulness of competition and an improvement in the leadership thereof on the part of the party, union and Komsomol organizations. The management authorities are displaying more concern for competition.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee approved a number of valuable initiatives of the foremost collectives of enterprises of industry, agriculture, construction and other sectors of the economy with respect to the development of socialist competition. The initiatives of the foremost collectives of Moscow, Leningrad and Rostovskaya Oblast and such effective undertakings as "Working Without Laggards," "The Worker's Guarantee of Product Quality" and "Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress" became widespread in the republic. The movement for a communist attitude toward labor became even stronger. The effectiveness of counterplans increased. Communists are in the vanguard of competition, as always.

The party organizations are endeavoring to insure that the creative movement of the masses embrace increasingly broad spheres of activity. Much was done to spread competition for production aesthetics and a high standard of social life. The working people's technical creativity and the movement of efficiency experts and inventors, which is contributing to the increased technical competence and skills of the workers, is developing increasingly extensively.

We pay a tribute of profound respect and gratitude to the competition winners and those who fulfilled the 5-year quotas ahead of schedule. They had been completed by 8,000 brigades, sections, shifts, livestock units and shops and approximately 180,000 workers and kolkhoz members by the 63d anniversary of the Great October. A splendid gift to the motherland was the highly productive labor of the weavers of the Kaunas Silk Combine imeni P. Zibertas Audrute Tumasonene, Yanina Sukhatskene, Regina Marshkene, Monika Yakelaytene and Niyeli Yusyavichene. They all fulfilled three 5-year quotas.

The selfless labor and aspiration to achieve increasingly high results strikingly testify to Soviet people's political and spiritual maturity and their understanding of the significance of the tasks put forward by the party. Production pacesetters are real Soviet patriots. The motherland values their services highly. The title of hero of socialist labor was conferred on a whole number of them in the 5-year plan for outstanding successes. These were comrades Andryus Baltauris, tractor driver-machine operator of Birzhayskiy Rayon's "Bendras Darbas" Kolkhoz, Yanina Leshinskene, cutter at the Shyaulyay "El'nyas" Leather-Footwear Production Association, Yelena Markyavichene, weaver at the Kaunas "Kauno audinyay" Silk Cloth Factory, Antanina-Ona Puyshene, milker of the "Stanyunay" Experimental Farm of the Baltic Zonal Poultry-Breeding Testing Station, Eleonora Selenene, brigade leader of Utenskiy Rayon's "Nauyasodis" Kolkhoz, Antanas-Pranas Sinkyavichus, arc-gas welder of the Vilnius Car Depot, Vadim Alekseyevich Anisov, chief of a "Lengasspetsstroy" Trust Construction Section, Kazimeras Rakauskas, chairman

of a "Lengasspetsstroy" Trust Construction section, Kazimeras Rakauskas, chairman of Moletskiy Rayon's "Chyudenay" Kolkhoz, Brone Shlevinskene, teacher at Skuodasskiy Rayon's Lenkimayskaya High School, and Pyatras Yashinskas, chief physician of the Kaunas Republic Clinical Hospital.

For the highest achievements in socialist competition USSR and Lithuanian SSR state prizes were conferred on 65 of the best workers and kolkhoz members. More than 13,000 of the republic's working people were awarded USSR orders and medals. The all-union insignia "Socialist Competition Winner" and "Shock Worker of the 10th Five-Year Plan" were conferred on many production pacesetters.

Permit me on behalf of the Lithuanian Communist Party congress to express profound gratitude to all production pacesetters and innovators for the labor valor they displayed. We wish them new successes in all-union competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Socialist competition is becoming increasingly widespread in the republic in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, and an intensive struggle is under way to fulfill the adopted socialist pledges. The precongress vigil has assumed mass proportions following the call of the collectives of the Klaypeda "Baltiya" Shipyard, the Vilnius Production Association imeni Yu. Vitas and the Panevezhis Model Construction Trust, which was approved by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

The party, union and Komsomol organizations and management bodies are called on to better collate progressive experience and contribute to its dissemination and strive for the high efficacy and efficiency of competition and the extensive introduction of valuable initiatives. It is essential to pay particular attention to the development and implementation of counterplans.

While evaluating positively the work done on organizing socialist competition and enhancing its efficiency it has to be noted that a formal attitude toward this important matter has yet to be overcome in a number of labor collectives.

It has to be said that certain ministries and departments and the republic Council of Trade Unions and their sectorial committees are paying insufficient attention to an improvement in the organization of socialist competition and an analysis and removal of the shortcomings which at times cause the failure of individual collectives.

It is the duty of all party, soviet, union and Komsomol authorities and the ministries and departments of the republic to eliminate existing shortcomings in the development of socialist competition and constantly monitor its progress and the summation of results.

We will continue to develop and extend socialist competition with the workers of fraternal Belorussia. The number of Soviet Lithuania's enterprises, organizations and farms competing with allied collectives of the Belorussian SSR doubled in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The savings obtained from the introduction of technical innovations and progressive experience drawn from our socialist competition partners runs into millions of rubles annually. Our mutual competition serves the cause of communist building and the further rapprochement of the Soviet peoples.

Further Formation of the Working People's Communist High-Mindedness--An Important Task

Implementing CPSU Central Committee decrees on ideological questions and the recommendations of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, the republic party organization paid constant attention to the formation of Soviet people's communist high-mindedness.

An in-depth study by leader cadres, party-economic activists and ideological workers in the political education system of CPSU history, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, topical socioeconomic problems of the developed socialist society and the theory and practice of the party's ideological work effectively contributed to a considerable increase in their ideological-theoretical training.

The qualitative composition of propaganda personnel improved. Currently 95 percent of party training propagandists have higher or incomplete higher education. There was an extension of the network of party, Komsomol and economic training. Different forms thereof now extend to every second worker employed in the republic economy. Many well-equipped political education study rooms have been set up directly in the labor collectives in Kretingskiy, Ukmergskiy, Plungeskiy and a number of other rayons.

Uniform political days have become a particularly effective form. Participation of the republic's executives in the political days has made it possible to influence public opinion in the collectives more actively and elicit more fully the working people's sentiments and requirements. The examination of questions raised by the working people at the political days has become a regularity in many party committees and soviet ispolkoms.

The sociopolitical lectures and science days in the republic's cities and rayons have to be assessed positively. Many political information worker and agitator collectives and primary organizations of the "Znaniye" Society are participating more actively in political-mass work.

However, a mechanical repetition of truisms is frequently encountered in the ideological-political work of a number of party organizations, and the explanation of party policy often lacks convincingness and consistency. This work is not always tied in with the state of affairs in the collectives.

The mass information and propaganda media, whose efficiency increased markedly in the period under review, have a big role in an intensification of ideological education and the systematic notification of the population about topical questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy.

The system of coordination of the activity of the press became more precise. Its relations with the non-T/O activists strengthened. The collectives of the editorial offices of the newspapers TIYESA, SOVETSKAYA LITVA, CHERVONY SHTANDAR, VAL'STECHYU LAYKRASHTIS and KOM''YAUNIMO TIYESA, the journals KOMMUNIST, SHVITURIS and TARIBINE MOTERIS and of television and radio came to pay more attention to the promptness and intelligibility of the information and other material and to their enhanced efficacy. A number of more effective forms of presenting material was found and new radio and television series were introduced as a result of the better study of public opinion.

At the same time the work of the mass information and propaganda organs at times lacks the ability to propagandize the achievements of the foremost collectives and the best experience of individual workers in lively and intelligible manner. A number of publications are sometimes of a superficial, one-sided nature and lacks profound concern for a positive solution of urgent questions.

It is the duty of the republic's press, television and radio workers to probe real life even more enterprisingly and contribute more actively to the solution of urgent questions of economic, social and cultural development.

A feeling of pride in our great socialist motherland is being asserted and manifested increasingly in the republic thanks to the party organization's constant concern for the education of the working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

The party committees paid much attention to an increase in the effectiveness of patriotic and international education in the period under review. The positive experience accumulated in this important work was collated at a republic scientific-practical conference, implementation of whose recommendations contributed to a further improvement in the working people's education in a spirit of friendship of the peoples.

At the same time effective systematic work on intensifying international education is not being performed everywhere. Insufficient attention is also sometimes paid to an increase in political vigilance in respect of various manifestations of nationalist vestiges, the intrigues of bourgeois ideology and the penetration of slander and demagogy from reactionary Lithuanian emigres, who are linked with all kinds of crimes during the Hitlerite occupation and who are attempting to influence certain unstable elements.

What is needed is the even more precise coordination of the activity of all organizations and establishments in an intensification of ideological work. Scientists and propagandists, mass information media workers and cultural personalities of the republic are called on to illustrate even more convincingly the historic advantages of the Soviet social system. We must continue to pay special attention to the comprehensive disclosure of the great invigorating force of the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy and the dialectical process of the bourgeoning and rapprochement of the socialist nations and the interaction and mutual enrichment of the national cultures.

It is the task of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the mass information media to work even more actively on intensifying the working people's communist education. It is particularly important to notify them in good time about events taking place in the country and abroad and expose more boldly the various rumors and inventions being spread by our country's enemies. Party propaganda and agitation should be of an aggressive nature. It is our duty to decisively rebuff all manifestations of a relapse into bourgeois nationalism and anti-Sovietism and to educate the working people in a spirit of friendship of the peoples.

It is the duty of every communist, wherever he may work, to always actively be a propagandist and purveyor of our party's ideas and always evaluate all phenomena of social life scrupulously and from party standpoints.

The republic party organization pays constant attention to an intensification of defense-mass work and the working people's military-patriotic education. The ties of the party, soviet and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives and educational institutions to the Soviet Army soldiers are strengthening increasingly. Great Patriotic War and labor veterans are participating actively in the republic's sociopolitical life.

For a further increase in the effectiveness of patriotic and international education it is necessary to perform systematic work on increasing the cooperation of people of different nationalities and of teachers and students of schools with Lithuanian, Russian and Polish as the languages of instruction. There is great significance, particularly in the educational institutions, in an increased level of mastery not only of Lithuanian but also of Russian, as a most important means of the Soviet people's inter-nation communication.

While evaluating positively the scientific-atheistic work performed by the party, soviet and other organizations we must take into consideration the fact that certain representatives of the clergy occupying reactionary positions are attempting under the pretext of the imaginary defense of believers' rights to impose nationalist, anti-Soviet sentiments on a certain section of the population. The party organizations, mass information and propaganda media and the lecturer

activists are called on to expose more decisively the clerical extremists who are vainly attempting to distort the real situation concerning the exercise of the freedom of belief in our country.

Fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, in the period under review the republic party organization adopted a number of practical measures aimed at strengthening legality and law and order. This made it possible to improve work on preventing and forestalling infringements of the law and to reduce the number of crimes in a number of rayons, centers of population and labor collectives.

But certain gorkoms and raykoms and also city and rayon soviets are failing to display persistence in rooting out crime. This applies primarily to Mazheykskiy, Kedaynskiy, Birzhayskiy, Tauragskiy and Shal'chininkskiy rayons. The party committees and the soviet ispolkoms must adopt decisive measures to strengthen the law enforcement authorities and step up their activity.

The party, soviet, union, Komsomol and management authorities and the law enforcement and public organizations are confronted with the task of struggling more actively against all kinds of antisocial phenomena. There should be no room for money-grubbing, embezzlement of socialist property, philistinism, drunkenness and other antipodes of communist morality.

The role of the labor collectives, which are entrusted with responsibility for the education of each of their members and their conduct, is particularly significant in the struggle against deviations from the socialist standards of morality. The collectives' party, union and Komsomol organizations and managers are responsible for the labor, political and moral atmosphere in them.

Toward New Achievements of Public Education, Science and Culture

Public education, science and culture are developing fruitfully in the republic thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

In the period under review questions of the tuition and communist education of the younger generation were examined regularly in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and in the gorkoms and raykoms. A number of concrete measures was adopted to strengthen party leadership of the further development of the young people's spiritual and political maturity and improve the physical plant of the educational institutions. More than 30,000 places in the hostels of all types of educational institutions were introduced in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Much was done on the construction of new premises and the restoration of old buildings of the Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas. Academic buildings of the Institute of Physical Culture, the Construction Engineering and Art institutes and of a number of tekhnikums came into being.

The republic has successfully secured the transition to the new stage in the tuition and education of the youth--universal compulsory secondary education. Currently more than 99 percent of students continue their studies to acquire complete secondary education upon completion of the eighth grade.

There was an improvement in the qualitative composition of the teachers and an increase in the students' level of knowledge. The study-center system of tuition has been introduced in practice, and the transition to children's provision with textbooks gratis is being accomplished. There were considerable developments in the improvement in the organization of the students' work summer and the instruction of working youth. The transition to the training of a young working class shift with secondary education is being completed. The secondary specialized educational institutions are making a significant contribution to the training of specialists.

However, there is still a definite gap between the tuition and upbringing of the students in the work of certain teacher collectives. A scientific world outlook, high moral-political qualities and industriousness are sometimes being molded in them insufficiently purposefully and profoundly in the classes and in extramural work. An unhealthy, consumerist attitude toward their future occupation and a utilitarian approach to the values of society sometimes emerge in some students under the influence of their parents and also owing to omissions in the work of certain teachers.

The republic Ministries of Education and Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education must engage more decisively in joint efforts to enhance the quality of the tuition and the upbringing of the student youth and its preparation for independent life and for work and energetic social activity. Only by constantly increasing the demands made of all the teacher collectives and persistently striving for the organic unity of tuition and upbringing is it possible to achieve positive results in the molding of the most important attributes of the comprehensively developed personality. It is necessary to considerably improve the students' labor instruction and occupational guidance and enhance the pedagogical standard of their parents.

The most urgent task in the sphere of further development of higher education in the republic is an intensification of the ideological-political and scientific-professional training of highly skilled specialists and an increase in the role of the social science departments and all scientific and teaching collectives in the communist upbringing of academic youth.

The graduate of the higher school should not only be a sound specialist but also an active fighter for the cause of the party and the people. We expect an even more impressive contribution to the accomplishment of this task from the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the VUZ rector's offices and party committees.

A certain amount of work was done in the period under review to concentrate the efforts of the republic's scientific establishments and VUZ's on a comprehensive solution of problems of the development of science. As a result of the measures adopted by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee to increase the efficiency of the activity of the Academy of Sciences and reinforce its physical plant the scientists came to participate more actively in the solution of topical questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in sectors of the economy.

There were a number of positive changes in the development of fundamental problems of modern science. The Lenin Prize was bestowed on the work of Academician Yuras Pozhela and the USSR State Prize on that of Academician Vitautas Statulyavichyus. Much scientific research was commemorated by republic prizes.

The Academy of Sciences and all scientific establishments of the republic must continue to actively mobilize the scientists for the solution of the most urgent problems, intensify the work on implementing target comprehensive programs and, in conjunction with the ministries and departments, more actively create interdepartmental science-production associations.

The role of the social sciences in the study of socioeconomic and ideological problems increased markedly. Many works were created which help us comprehend in greater depth the regularities and driving forces of social development.

However, not all scientific establishments dealing with the humanities are working with full returns. We have a right to expect a big contribution to the solution of urgent problems of ideological work from the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law of the Academy of Sciences. Insufficient exactingness in the

selection and placement of scientific personnel is negatively reflected in the effectiveness of individual research of this institute. The Academy of Sciences Presidium and party committee must adopt measures to improve its activity.

An important contribution to the process of the shaping of the new man's spiritual world and the further assertion and development of the socialist way of life was made by the republic's literature and art personalities and cultural workers. The role of literature and art in Soviet people's ideological-political, moral and aesthetic education is growing increasingly.

In recent years our writers, artists, composers, stage and movie theater personalities and journalists have created many striking, expressive works which actively contribute to an enhancement of the people's spiritual culture and the inculcation of the noble feelings of civic pride and humanity. A most important feature of the majority of the works of art was the in-depth and innovative portrayal of Soviet man's surging growth and harmonious development.

A big event in our sociopolitical and cultural life was the republic Festival of Song and Dance devoted to the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania. Some 36,000 singers, dancers and musicians--the best workers of village and town--took part. The festival strikingly demonstrated the inexhaustible creative potential and invigorating force of socialism and the flowering of Lithuanian socialist culture in the single Soviet multinational culture.

The most substantial achievements in the creation of artistic values were assessed highly. The writer Ionas Avizhyus was awarded the Lenin Prize for the book "Poteryannyy Krov" ["Lost Shelter"]. The honorific title of People's Artiste of the USSR was conferred on the soloists Niyele Ambrazaytite and Eduardas Kanyave, the composer Eduardas Bal'sis, the conductor Saulyus Sondetskis and the producer Genrikas Vantsyavichyus. Many splendid works of literature and art were awarded Lithuanian SSR state prizes.

The recent seventh congress of the republic's writers showed that the creative workers understand full well the tasks confronting them and are faithful to the ideological-aesthetic principles of Soviet literature. There is no doubt that they will gratify the people with new highly artistic works of high moral substance.

It is the task of the creative unions and their party organizations to continue to exert efforts for the further cohesion of the artistic intelligentsia, the strengthening of the ties of the masters of culture to the labor collectives and the creation of the best conditions for the comprehensive manifestation of their creative capabilities and gifts. It is essential to strive to insure that the caring, sensitive attitude toward talent which prevails everywhere in the collectives of the creative unions always be harmoniously combined with active struggle for the clarity of the civic position of each creator. The most unremitting attention should be paid to the ideological and professional growth of the young creative workers in order that, together with the experienced craftsmen, they always selflessly serve the people and the noble cause of the working people's ideological-political education.

A significant role is assigned art and fiction and poetry criticism in the solution of these questions. It is essential that the creative unions, the "Vaga" Publishing House and the editorial boards of newspapers and journals and television and radio continue to work painstakingly on enhancing the methodological level of criticism. It is called on to consistently combine a solicitous attitude toward creative individuality with high-minded exactingness with respect to the realization of the fundamental principles of the party-mindedness and public spirit of art.

The further strengthening of the ideological-aesthetic thrust of the repertoire is a crucial task of the leaders of cultural establishments and professional and amateur artistic collectives. It is necessary to overcome more decisively the undue fascination with antiquity and the savoring and generalization of individual difficulties in our life which is sometimes encountered.

It is essential to do away more effectively with the gaps in the work on raising the working people's cultural level which exist in certain rayons. Vil'nyusskiy, Pakruoyskiy and Zarasayskiy rayons have occupied the last places in the republic for a number of years now with respect to the results of cultural-educational activity. The party organizations of these rayons are exercising leadership of the work of the cultural establishments inadequately and failing to make proper use of the available physical plant of the houses of culture, clubs and libraries. With the exception of rayon song festivals, other popular-cultural measures which would contribute to the more extensive involvement of the population, particularly the youth, in cultural life are held very rarely here.

It is the duty of the Ministry of Culture, the gorkoms and raykoms and the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms to strengthen the leadership of all cultural establishments and creative collectives and improve political education.

Improving Organizing Work and the Practice of Party Leadership

Guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, in the period under review the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee strove persistently for unswerving observance of the Leninist standards of party life, the principle of democratic centralism, an improvement in all organizing and political work and the consolidation of ties to the broad working people's masses.

Further Strengthening of the Party Ranks--A Most Important Condition of the Increased Efficiency of the Party Organizations

Questions of the further strengthening of the party ranks, the education of the communists and an enhancement of their vanguard role were at the center of the attention of the party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations.

Unswervingly guided by the fundamental conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress that the CPSU does not lose its class character under the conditions of developed socialism and that it was and remains by nature the party of the working class, an increase in the proportion of workers was secured in the new party replenishment. Thus whereas in the period between the 16th and 17th Lithuanian Communist Party Congresses workers constituted 45 percent of the new replenishment, in the current period under review they constituted 52 percent. Of those admitted to the party, 17 percent were kolkhoz members, 27 percent national economy specialists and 39 percent women, and approximately 70 percent were Komsomol members.

Since the previous congress the republic party organization has grown by more than 25,000 persons and now numbers 171,000 CPSU members and candidates. Three-fourths of all communists employed in the national economy work directly in the material production sphere.

Workers constitute over 36 percent and kolkhoz members over 19 percent in the social composition of the Lithuanian Communist Party. More than 38 percent of the employee-communists are representatives of the industrial-engineering intelligentsia and approximately one-fifth are science, literature and art personalities and culture, education and health service workers. Every second doctor of sciences, every third writer, every fourth teacher, every fifth engineer, technician, agronomist and animal specialist and every sixth physician in the republic is a communist.

Questions of a strengthening of the party ranks and replenishment of the party with fresh forces must always be at the center of the attention of the party organizations. On the basis of strict observance of the principle of individual selection the gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations display constant concern for a further improvement in the qualitative composition and purity of the ranks.

The Lithuanian Communist Party currently has 5,326 primary party organizations. The majority of them is working actively and purposefully, and the authority, efficiency and influence in the labor collectives is growing. Positive experience of leadership of the party organizations has been accumulated by the Shyaulyayskiy and Kapsukskiy gorkoms and Vilnius' Leninskiy and the Kayshyadorskiy, Skuodasskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Kretingskiy and other raykoms.

Among many other measures, the scientific-practical conferences on an increase in the efficiency of the activity of the primary party organizations and a republic conference of party group organizers devoted to a further increase in the effectiveness of the party groups in implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, which were conducted by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, contributed to the party organizations' enrichment with the best work experience.

The internal structure of the primary organizations continued to be refined and there was a considerable increase in the number of shop party organizations and party groups in the period under review. The creation of provisional groups at construction projects and in sectors of agricultural production is becoming increasingly widespread in the republic.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms are performing purposeful work on strengthening the body of primary party organization secretaries and the elective aktiv. At the last report and election party meetings 38,000 of the most active, authoritative party members were elected party organization secretaries, party group organizers and party committee and bureau members. Currently communists with higher education constitute 61 percent of secretaries, and 62 percent have engineering-technical and agricultural training. The system of their instruction and education has become more refined.

While mentioning the good deal that is positive it should be said that some primary party organizations are still working inadequately and making an insufficient study of questions of production and people's education. The reasons for this are often to be found in the fact that certain party committees are not leading the primary organizations properly and are teaching and instructing the party activists inadequately. A meticulous, thoughtful analysis of their work is still frequently replaced by a formal study of matters, and conclusions and recommendations are not backed up by concrete assistance to them in surmounting existing shortcomings.

It is the party committees' task to constantly strengthen leadership of the primary party organizations, display concern to improve their structure and provide for the development of their initiative and enhanced role in the accomplishment of management tasks and people's education. More attention needs to be paid to the activity of the party organizations and their secretary councils which have been set up in the industrial production and interfarm territorial associations.

Mastering a Leninist Style of Activity and Improving Work With Cadres

Mastering a Leninist work style is a most important condition of the success of party leadership. This requirement was emphasized particularly at the 25th CPSU Congress.

Implementing the party's directives, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee is concentrating its attention on a further improvement in the leadership of communist building and a refinement of the forms and methods of the work of the republic party organizations.

The plan of measures to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and also the 17th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress was the basis of the activity of the Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat. The principle of collective leadership in work was observed unswervingly. All the most important questions of the life and practice of the republic party organization were decided at regular plenums, meetings of the party activists and Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions. They were held, as a rule, in an atmosphere of high professionalism and exactingness and a high-minded evaluation of positive results and existing shortcomings.

Members and candidates of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission participated actively in the preparation of questions submitted for discussion by the Central Committee's collegial authorities. They submitted many important and valuable proposals and performed a considerable amount of work directly in the city, rayon and primary party organizations and labor collectives on the implementation of measures formulated collectively.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee systematically informed the party committees, the broad aktiv and the communists of the decisions adopted. The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat twice reported on their activity to Central Committee plenums in the period under review. All this contributed to an extension of intraparty democracy and the mobilization of party forces, our cadres and all working people for the accomplishment of the socioeconomic and political tasks confronting the republic.

The role of the gorkoms and raykoms in the implementation of party policy locally increased. Reports from the overwhelming majority of party committees on various areas of their activity were received in the Central Committee. The style of work of many party committees is distinguished by an ability to see, together with current business, the prospects of further development and to pick out the main questions and solve them by methods characteristic of collective bodies of political leadership.

A constant search for new, more efficient methods of party leadership and support for and the development of the creative initiative of the communists and all working people are typical of the practice of work of the Vilnius city party organization. The gorkom purposefully orients the activity of the party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations, enhances their role and businesslike efficiency and concentrates the efforts of the rayon and primary party organizations on key problems of the economy and culture. Questions of the intensification of production on the basis of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress are the focus of the attention of the gorkom and the raykoms. A comprehensive product-quality control system was introduced in Vilnius on their initiative and is operating fruitfully. Persistent work is being performed on strengthening the weak areas of production and management with personnel and increasing the scrupulous demands made of leaders of all levels for the state of affairs in the areas of work with which they have been entrusted.

There is much that is instructive in the practice of the activity of the party committees of the cities of Kaunas, Klaypeda, Shyaulyay and Panevezhis and Anikshchayskiy, Varenskiy, Kaunasskiy, Pasval'skiy, Utenskiy and Shyaulyayskiy Rayons. They display constant concern for an increase in the efficiency of the party organizations and perform painstaking organizing work in the masses.

At the same time it has to be said that certain party committees have not fully refashioned their style in accordance with the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 17th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress. The activity of the Akmyanskiy Raykom, which has failed to draw the due conclusions from the criticism leveled at it at the 17th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress, merits serious complaints in this respect. The raykom was unable to properly direct the efforts of the communists and all working people of the rayon toward fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas, is displaying insufficient concern for an improvement in management of the economy, particularly agricultural production, and is making an inadequate analysis of the causes of the lagging. The rayon's farms are working below their potential. Insufficient exactingness is frequently displayed in respect of the managers and specialists who are performing their duties poorly. Having discussed this raykom's report, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau sternly demanded a radical change in the style of work of the raykom and rayispolkom and the intensive, purposeful activity of the rayon party organization and the soviet and management authorities.

Similar complaints can also be made to this extent or the other about the Ignalinskiy, Mazheykskiy, Kel'meskiy, Raseynskiy and Yurbarkskiy Rayons.

It is essential that the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau continue to enhance the level of leadership of the city and rayon party organizations. It is very important to constantly study, collate and disseminate the best experience of their work and strive for a timely end to existing shortcomings and omissions.

Systematic effective monitoring and the verification of performance are an inalienable part of a Leninist work style of party leadership. A clear-cut system of the organization of this work has taken shape in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the party authorities locally. Periodic notification of the communists about the fulfillment of adopted decrees and outlined plans has become a rule in many party committees.

However, it has to be admitted that the state of monitoring and the verification of performance remains a weak area of our organizing activity. Both the party and the soviet, management and other authorities have not finally given up adopting a multitude of decisions and instructions, as a result of which the efficacy of monitoring their fulfillment is reduced and the outlined measures are not fully implemented and sometimes remain on paper altogether. Owing to inadequate performance discipline, repeat decrees frequently appear on the very same questions, and the bottlenecks and shortcomings remain.

The management authorities do not always fulfill party and government directives precisely and in good time. A discussion in the Central Committee Bureau of the work of a number of the republic's ministries and departments showed that a proper system had not been set up everywhere in the organization of monitoring performance. The flow of reports and various data from the localities remains too big. The party organizations of the ministries are still not making full use of the variety of forms and methods of party supervision of the work of the machinery and are not always displaying due exactingness toward the workers for the on-schedule and complete execution of adopted decisions.

It is necessary to improve everywhere and persistently the monitoring and verification of the execution of party and government directives and also one's own decisions and to strive for the best final results here.

Questions of the selection, placement and training of personnel occupy a central place in the entire activity of the Central Committee and party organizations of the republic.

A large detachment of workers and specialists of the national economy who had given a good account of themselves was promoted to executive positions in the party, soviet, management, union and Komsomol authorities in the period under review.

It may be said today with complete justification that in all spheres of the economy, science and culture the republic party organization has experienced and enterprising organizers who are devoted to the party's cause and who are capable of skillfully accomplishing all the most complex tasks of production, management and people's education.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee is constantly engaged in strengthening the body of party and state personnel. Currently practically all gorkoms and raykom secretaries have higher education. Four-fifths of them are specialists of the national economy, and more than 70 percent have party-political training. The educational level of soviet, union and Komsomol executives has risen markedly.

Our management personnel is distinguished by increased professional level and competence. Currently almost all production association and industrial enterprise directors have higher specialized education and a wealth of work experience. The body of agricultural production organizers is continuously improving. Some 88 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and more than 95 percent of sovkhoz directors are now agricultural specialists.

Work on reinforcing middle-tier personnel was continued in accordance with the decisions of the 17th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress.

Unflagging concern is displayed for the training and retraining of executive personnel and an increase in its political and specialized knowledge. Some 577 persons have graduated from the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences and higher party schools since the 25th CPSU Congress. Many party, soviet and ideological workers underwent retraining at various courses organized by the CPSU Central Committee and the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. Many thousands of workers enhanced their ideological-political level in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee University of Marxism-Leninism and its branches, in party aktiv schools and at theoretical seminars locally.

Personnel is retrained on a broad scale by the National Economy Specialist Improvement Institute and also along republic ministry and department lines.

At the same time there are shortcomings and gaps in the selection and placement of personnel. Still too few kolkhoz chairmen are specialists with higher agricultural qualifications. The proportion thereof is particularly low in the body of farm managers of Shilal'skiy, Tauragskiy, Anikshchyayskiy and certain other rayons. The gorkoms and raykoms and ministries and departments have not done all they could to reinforce the middle-tier personnel.

We still have much more to do to regulate everywhere work with the executive personnel reserve.

It should also be mentioned that people still sometimes end up in charge of certain areas of production and administration who are incapable of creating in the collectives an atmosphere of creative intensity and highly productive labor. While at the same time certain party committees and primary party organizations are reconciled to such a situation. A struggle is not being waged sufficiently keenly everywhere against lack of personal responsibility and unaccountability and an endeavor by certain managers to attribute shortcomings and gaps in work entirely to objective causes. As a consequence the collectives of a number of enterprises and construction sites and kolkhozes and sovkhozes regularly fail to cope with production plans and the socialist pledges which are adopted and display insufficient concern for the maximum use of available potential.

Instances of the violation of party and state discipline, inflated reports and defrauding the state, abuse of position and incorrect behavior in social life are still encountered. Strict measures of influence have been and will continue to be adopted in respect of such leaders.

The party authorities must continue to wage a merciless struggle against all deviations from party ethics and violations of the Leninist principles of leadership and standards of behavior. It is essential to implement more persistently the party's instruction concerning the organic combination of trust in and a solicitous attitude toward the personnel and high exactingness toward it and to enhance the personal responsibility of each worker for his assigned task.

High-minded criticism and self-criticism are an effective means of strengthening discipline, correcting shortcomings and enhancing the responsibility of the personnel. The systematic collation of the critical observations and proposals made by communists and nonparty people has become established in the work practice of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the vast majority of primary party organizations. The progress of their realization is being monitored more strictly.

However, it cannot be said that all is as it should be in this important area of our work. The criticism is frequently of a general, vague nature. And for this reason it becomes ineffective and fails to reveal the causes of shortcomings in work and to uncover the specific culprits of this omission or the other. Certain party organizations and ministries and departments adopt a superficial, formal approach to critical observations and proposals. Thus the low quality of the repair of agricultural equipment was sharply criticized at many report and election meetings and party conferences. Such criticism was also expressed previously, but the shortcomings are only being done away with slowly. It is essential that the leadership of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture immediately adopt effective measures to bring order to bear in this important work.

It must be noted that criticism and self-criticism are still insufficiently developed in certain soviet and management bodies and union and Komsomol organizations. Much material of the press and other mass information media lacks critical sharpness.

A scornful attitude toward critical observations inevitably leads to self-satisfaction and serious blunders in work. A correct attitude toward criticism is an important criterion of an evaluation of the personnel's maturity and a sign of the political health of each party organization, which must be fought for persistently and with all scrupulousness.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee constantly keeps its eye on work with the working people's letters and verbal appeals. Following the 25th CPSU Congress, these questions were comprehensively examined in the party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations and in the soviet, union and Komsomol bodies.

It can be reported to the congress that there is now more order, precision and promptitude in the work with the working people's letters and statements here. Many of the questions and proposals put forward by the working people are being used by the Central Committee, the republic's government bodies and gorkoms and raykoms in the formulation of decisions and the preparation of other documents.

At the same time there are still many appreciable shortcomings in this important area of our daily party and state work. Instances are encountered of an inattentive, indifferent and, sometimes, formal-bureaucratic approach to warning signals, the working people's vital interests and their proposals and critical observations. The party authorities do not always react sharply to such negative manifestations.

It is the duty of the republic's party, soviet, union and management authorities to continue to persistently improve work on the examination of the citizens' written and verbal appeals. Work with the working people's letters should be a most important area of the activity of our press, television and radio.

Putting the Work of the State Authorities and Public Organizations on a Par With the New Tasks

Many measures were implemented in the period under review with respect to the further development of socialist democracy and an increase in the activeness of the state authorities and public organizations.

The role and influence of the soviets in realization of the tasks of economic and cultural building increased. The republic Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and permanent commissions operated more fruitfully. Its sessions examined a broad range of problems of the life of the republic and enacted a number of new laws.

Continuing to perfect the style and methods of their work, the soviets and their ispolkoms began to accomplish better the tasks of the socioeconomic development of the cities, rayons, settlements and villages and to monitor more strictly the fulfillment of state plans and the observance of Soviet laws. The ispolkoms' attention to fulfilling the electorate's mandate increased.

At the same time the level of work of a number of soviets does not yet fully correspond to objective possibilities and the tasks entrusted to them in the sphere of economic and social development. Precise fulfillment of the demands of the status of people's deputies and other laws regulating their activity is not yet secured everywhere.

The gorkoms and raykoms are called on to enhance the responsibility of the communists and all workers of the machinery of state for their precise performance of their functions and duties, strict observance of the laws, a responsive attitude toward people and the decisive eradication of all manifestations of red tape and bureaucratism.

An indispensable condition of the precise, coordinated work of our state and economic mechanism is constant and effective supervision on the part of the broad working people's masses. An important part belongs to the populous army of the republic's people's inspectors, almost half of whom are communists and Komsomol members.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations are implementing consistent measures to improve the activity of the people's control committees, groups and stations, which have stepped up their work noticeably. Yet together with this certain people's control committees, groups and stations are still operating insufficiently actively and are failing to make full use of the powers they have been granted. The checks which are carried out are frequently ineffective and are merely in the nature of ascertaining the situation and do not achieve positive results.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations and the soviets must probe in greater depth the activity of the people's control authorities and persistently strive to insure that all elements of people's control operate purposefully and actively.

In the period under review the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the party organizations locally persistently implemented the directives of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee decree on the report of the Karagandinskiy Obkom concerning an improvement in leadership of the trade unions and an enhancement of their role in economic and cultural building.

Under the leadership of the party organizations the unions are performing a considerable amount of work on the development of socialist competition, the inculcation in the working people of a communist attitude toward labor, the development of democratic principles in production management and an improvement in the conditions of the work, recreation and social life of the workers and employees.

However, it should be emphasized that the republic Council of Trade Unions and the sectorial committees have not done everything to insure that the work of the union organizations correspond more fully to their rights and duties. The activity of certain union organizations still lacks specificity, professionalism and initiative. Many of them are insufficiently involved in questions of the training and retention of the personnel and an increase in its qualifications, a strengthening of production and labor discipline and labor safety. The permanent production conferences operate inadequately at a number of enterprises.

It is the unions' task to enlist the workers more extensively in production management, display constant concern to satisfy the working people's social and cultural requirements and keep a strict eye on unwavering observance of labor legislation.

The Lithuanian Komsomol, which unites in its ranks more than 450,000 young men and women, is the republic party organization's combat assistant in all areas of communist building.

Today almost 14,000 party members and candidates work in the republic's Komsomol organizations. The 32,000-strong detachment of instructors is performing a great deal of meaningful work with the young industrial workers. They are passing on to them their rich experience of life and professional skill. The young people are attending a good school of labor and moral conditioning in numerous Komsomol-youth production collectives and student construction detachments.

It will continue to be our task to improve party leadership of the Komsomol and strive to insure that the activity of each Komsomol collective be filled with rich content and be distinguished by high professionalism and purposefulness. The Komsomol organizations are called on to mold in the young people high class consciousness and social-political activeness, a communist attitude toward labor and feelings of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The Komsomol should display more concern for the youth's rational use of its free time and for the development of sport, physical culture and tourism. A broad field of activity is opened to the Komsomol organizations here.

The results of our work testify that in the period under review the Lithuanian party organization worked fruitfully on implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. We rightly rejoice today in the successes in all areas of communist building and the changes which occurred in the last 5 years in the economic and spiritual life of the Lithuanian people. Our successes are the result of the great invigorating force of Lenin's nationality policy.

But however impressive our successes may be, self-satisfaction is not characteristic of us communists. We must always be self-critical in evaluating results, see and commission available resources, decisively do away with shortcomings and gaps and increase the efficiency and quality of all our work. It is essential that the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers struggle more persistently for the accomplishment of the tasks confronting the republic party organization and adopt measures for a further enhancement of the efficacy of all party, state and economic activity.

A tremendous amount of work lies ahead of us, comrades. The 26th CPSU Congress will set new large-scale and complex tasks and determine the main directions

of the USSR's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and in the period up to 1990. Their accomplishment will require great efforts from the entire party and people, the maximum of creative inspiration, the utmost mobilization and the highest responsibility and discipline of each communist and each worker of city and countryside. For this reason it is very important to make a confident start right away and to work and accomplish all tasks such as befits an impassioned fighter of the Lenin Party.

We organize our entire activity under the proven leadership of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Secretariat, constantly perceive their attention and concern and are aware of the great assistance on the part of CPSU Central Committee departments. Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress and on behalf of all the republic's communists to express profound gratitude for all this and assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally that the Lithuanian party organization and all communists and working people will work selflessly and with a sense of high responsibility to realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 11th Five-Year Plan and the magnificent tasks of communist building.

Long live the CPSU--the guiding and directing force of Soviet society!

Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward, to the victory of communism!

WEEKLY REPORTS JANUARY STATUS OF LIVESTOCK SECTOR

LD241401 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8 Signed to Press 16 Feb 81 p 19

["January Review" of "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January 1981.

Livestock is being successfully wintered on most of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Stockraisers are striving to increase production of meat, milk and other livestock unit products with the minimum expenditure of labor and capital.

1. Production of Livestock Products

In January of the current year kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January 1981	January 1981 as a percentage of January 1980
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight)--thousand tons	1494	105
made up as follows:		
Cattle	977	105
Hogs	356	103
Sheep and goats	29	102
Poultry	132	110
Total Milk Production--thousand tons	3752	98
Average milk yield per cow--kilograms	133	98
Hen eggs produced--millions	3903	108
Average egg yield per laying hen	17	106

Meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes was 68,000 tons up on last January. Total milk production was slightly down, although farms in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian SSRs produced more milk than last January.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January 1981 was 285 million eggs up on the same period last year. Egg production increased on farms in almost all the union republics, with the exception of Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirgizia and Armenia.

2. Purchases of Livestock Products from Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Product purchased	Purchased in January 1981	January 1981 as a percentage of January 1980
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	1451	105
Milk--thousand tons	3052	98
Eggs--millions	3831	106

The volume of sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms were 72,000 tons up from January 1980. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz cattle were sold at an average weight of 381 kg. The average weight of hogs was 107 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were 76,000 tons down in January, although kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Altayskiy Kray, Voronezhskaya, Kemerovskaya, Kurganskaya, Rostovskaya, Penzenskaya, Novosibirskaya and Omskaya Oblasts, the Tatarskaya ASSR, Stavropolskiy Kray and Chelyabinskaya Oblast increased their sales of these products.

Egg purchases were 233 million eggs up from January 1980. The greatest egg-procurement increases were achieved on farms in the Turkmen, Uzbek, Azerbaijan and Ukrainian SSRs. In the Russian Federation egg purchases increased considerably on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Irkutskaya, Orlovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy Kray, Tomskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Vladimirskaya, Kostromskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, the Tatarskaya ASSR, Volgogradskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts, the Komi ASSR and Novosibirskaya Oblast.

Some 87,000 tons of milk and 70,000 tons of livestock were purchased from the population's personal holdings in January 1981.

3. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the Union Republics

January 1981 as a percentage of January 1980

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	105	98	108	105	98	106
RSFSR	100.1	98	108	99.1	99	107
of which, Non-Chernozem Zone	98	90	108	97	88	107
Ukrainian SSR	98	99	110	98	98	109
Belorussian SSR	114	86	108	117	80	105
Uzbek SSR	122	107	112	129	107	111
Kazakh SSR	168	103	105	179	106	101
Georgian SSR	107	97	98	109	95	106
Azerbaijan SSR	114	106	113	118	105	110
Lithuanian SSR	84	92	98	82	88	97
Moldavian SSR	103	100.4	99.9	102	103	100.4
Latvian SSR	105	95	104	104	90	98
Kirgiz SSR	158	98	97	167	99.7	88
Tadzhik SSR	113	104	104	118	104	95
Armenian SSR	102	102	98	98	105	99
Turkmen SSR	94	107	122	103	111	121
Estonian SSR	95	100.6	103	96	99.8	101

4. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 February 1981 there were 89.4 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 448,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of cows totaled 29.6 million, an increase of 79,000. The number of hogs totaled 55.4 million, 430,000 more than on the same date last year. The number of sheep and goats totaled 117.7 million, some 2,107,000 fewer than on 1 January 1980. The number of poultry totaled 624.1 million, an increase of 38 million.

The number of cattle increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in almost all the union republics, with the exception of farms in the Ukraine and Georgia. The number of hogs also increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in almost all the union republics, with the exception of farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Moldavia. The number of sheep and goats only increased on farms in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Estonia. The greatest increase in poultry numbers (7-16 percent) was achieved on farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Armenia and Estonia.

On many farms--where work at livestock units is well organized, fodder-preparation shops are operating continuously and a careful record is kept of the amount of forage used both in the sector as a whole and per quintal of output--productivity indicators are considerably up on last year's. It is important to adopt more widely leading stockraisers' experience and to ensure that the results of competition among shops, teams and individual operators are regularly summed up and shortcomings promptly eliminated. Increasing output in the winter period is the task of stockraisers on every livestock unit.